

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Elevator and Feed Mill of the Minster, O., Farmers Exchange
[For description, see page 187.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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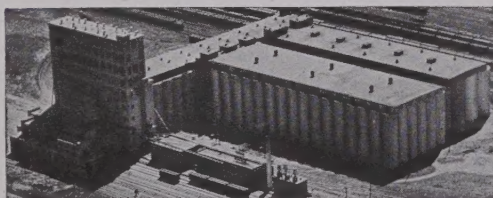
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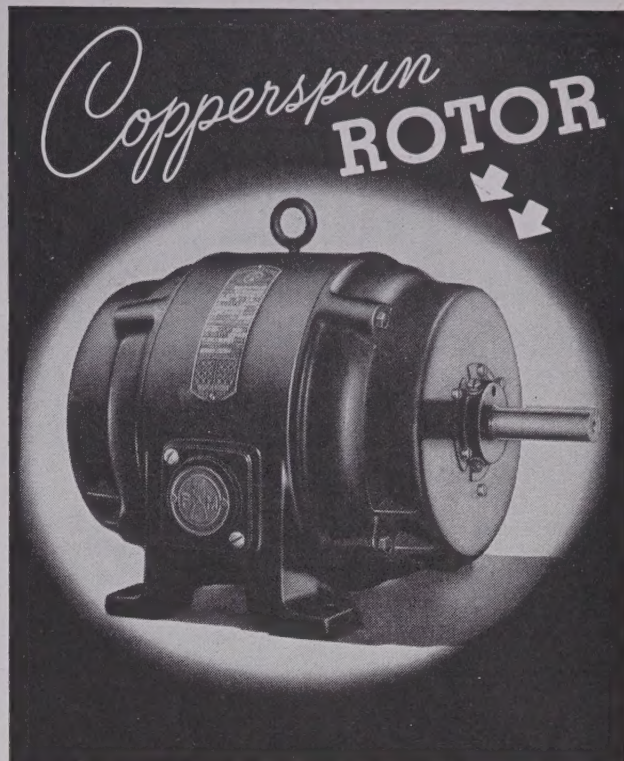
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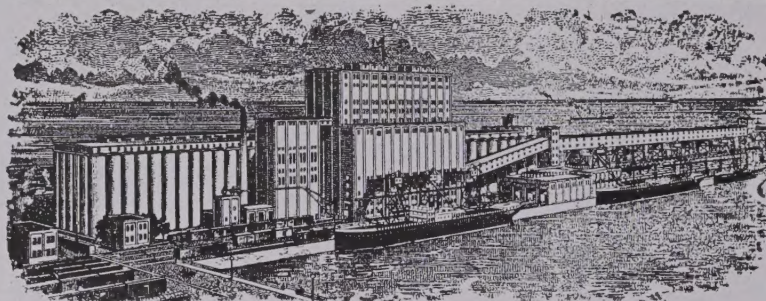
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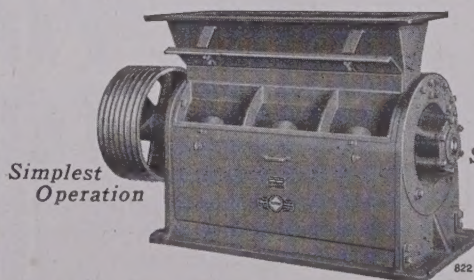
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(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.



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One Minute
Moisture Tester

SAVE TIME... with a STEINLITE

Moisture tests on grain can now be made in one minute. No longer is it necessary to heat the grain and wait and watch 20 or 30 minutes while the temperature rises to the correct shut-off point, as with other moisture testers. The Steinlite Electronic Moisture Tester eliminates all of this time-consuming effort because it is FAST. Your time is valuable; Save it with a Steinlite.

The Steinlite is ACCURATE—checked against official government oven methods.

EASY TO USE—almost as easy as tuning a radio.

INEXPENSIVE TO OPERATE—consumes no more electricity than a 40-watt bulb.

PORTABLE (light weight), neat and compact.

"HEADQUARTERS" for all Grain and Seed Testing Equipment.

BOOK YOUR STEINLITE ORDER NOW!

We can make IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT from stock now. But if you wish to wait, permit us to make shipment within 60-day period, just ahead of your busy season. No down payment required . . . 10 day FREE trial.

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY



620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FOR SALE—No. 40 Blue Streak, no motors; one 60 hp. 3W22 Gruendler with motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 Jay Bee portable grinder with molasses unit, 65 hp. Waukesha motor. Boonville Mills, Boonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—One Tag Hepp. moisture meter complete with both rolls. Address 92C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Machinery in a 150 bbl. flour mill; Wolf machinery; including a 90 hp. horizontal Buckeye Diesel engine, nearly new. Ben L. Yohe, Shady Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two clipper cleaners, No. 147, for \$200. No. 157D for \$300. Both cleaners equipped with double elevators; in good working condition. Screens furnished. Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., Ipava, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 18" Engleberg huller double head attrition mill \$25. One Howes flour packer, 3 tubes, complete, \$90. Two Draver percentage feeders, mounted \$65. All in serviceable condition. Mills Elevator, Lorain, O.

FOR SALE—82 ft. 8 ply rubber belting, good; one 16 ft. endless leather belt, excellent; 140 ft. steel door track; air compressor, tank and connections, good condition; steel Kewanee truck dump, elevator boot and one small steel safe; also desks, counters and showcases. James O. Dougan, Pritchett, Colo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

STEEL DIES and other supplies for Sizer Pellet Machine, for sale. Jamieson Machine Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—4 eight inch wide Draver Wing Feeders, with agitators and master drive. H. N. Vredenberg, Muncy, Pa.

8 ANDERSON OIL EXPELLERS for sale, No. 1, with Feeders, Tempering Apparatus, 16 HP Motors—REBUILT. Address 92E8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Sturtevant Fan, model 70; 6 paddle type, 25" inlet and outlet; wt. 2000 lbs.; good condition; make best offer. Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

ELEVATOR BUCKETS for sale, 250 5"x7" Salem Std.; 360 7"x11" Salem Std.; 75 7"x14" Avery Corrugated. Continental Grain Co., P. O. Box 1294, Central Station, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 50 hp. 900 rpm. ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mill direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

COLLAPSED—30,000 bu. grain elevator for sale at Lawton, N. Dak. Engine; office; scale; air dump; pumps; belting; Carter cleaner; coal shed; all in good condition. Will sell all or parts separate. James Gorecke, Lawton, N. Dak., or M. M. Van Osdel, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—A one or two ton mixer; upright or horizontal. W. H. Cramer Construction Co., North Platte, Nebr.

WANTED—Coal unloader, twenty-five or thirty ft. long, with gasoline power drive. Armacost Elevators, Campbelltown, Ohio.

WANTED—250-300 hp. 220 v. Diesel generator; 100-150 hp. boiler; track scales; automatic scales and sewing machinery for bagging; steel conveyors and steel legs, small capacity; car puller and car unloading machinery for grain. Drawer K. Continental, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks 4 bushel automatic Scale. Ludell Equity Co-op. Exchange, Ludell, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two dormant scales in excellent condition. Fairbanks 2,850 lbs. capacity; Howe 3,200 lbs. capacity. Ronald Funk, Aberdeen, Idaho.

RICHARDSON Meal or Feed Bagging Scale 100 lb. capacity. Machine to be rebuilt and available for shipment in about 6 weeks. Address 92E7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Stationary Diesel engine, 25 hp., in first class condition. Farmers Union Elev. Ass'n, Aneta, N. D.

CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

Wire or write

Chas. P. Noell

Covington, Tenn.

Complete Equipment

as well as complete engineering service are supplied by Sidney, not only assuring the finest in equipment, but the service which makes it adaptable to your needs and space. For over 50 years Sidney equipment has been a profit producer for hundreds of grain elevators and feed mills.

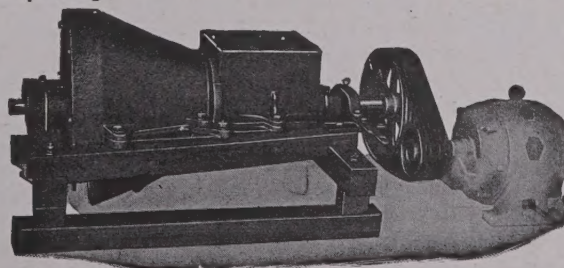
Under present conditions shipment on some equipment cannot be made immediately. We urge you to anticipate your needs and send your order now. If you do not have a copy of the Sidney catalog—ask for a copy.

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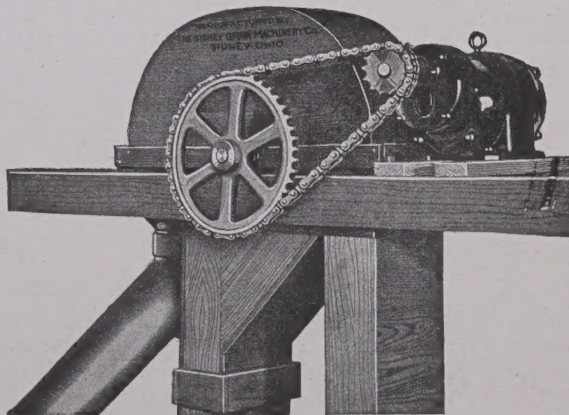
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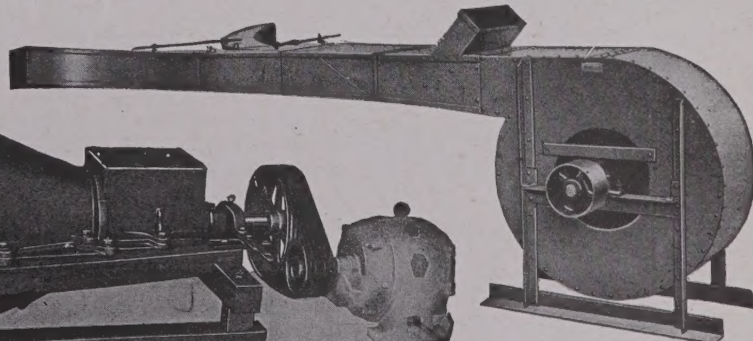
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
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Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., MARCH 8, 1944

AS LONG as rumors of O.P.A. raising the corn ceilings persist, farmers will delay delivery of last year's crop.

NOW is the time for holders to cash in on seed oats of quality, as growers are willing to pay the price. Let them know you have the oats.

WINTER barley sown in the spring will produce a good growth of leaves but little grain; hence care should be used in selection of seed.

BOTH HOUSES of Congress and all branches of the grain trade seem just as much opposed to subsidies as ever, so why not drop the inflation bugaboo?

FARMERS have been receiving high ceiling prices for all farm products so it should be easy for them to pay all their old bills. Search your old ledgers.

WATCH the moisture content in the colder part of the grain bin, as over a period of several months' time the moisture will travel from the warm to the cold part, raising it to over 20 per cent.

THE ATTRACTIVE PREMIUM paid for white corn the last three years continued with the possibility of obtaining white corn hybrid seed should result in the planting of a greatly increased acreage.

A TIMELY shock was given the Senate committee by the President of the Chicago Board of Trade in pointing out that our wheat reserves are being exhausted at a rate threatening bread rationing.

WHAT EXCUSE is there for the Federal government engaging in the wholesale grain business when dealers of long experience and efficient equipment stand ready to help find markets for all surplus crops.

CONVENTIONS of country elevator Ass'n's persist in attracting record attendance, even when a registration fee is collected. Progressive dealers are anxious to learn the meaning of Government orders and what is coming next.

THE despised corn cob that the elevator man cannot give away has real value in feeding beef steers according to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Perhaps it will pay the farmer to buy the cobs in the form of corn and cob meal.

A PERSEVERING DISTRIBUTOR of rubber checks continues to buy feed from dealers of Northwest Ohio, but the minute he gets change from a worthless forty dollar check he forgets the feed he bought and jumps to a distant village.

THE OPPORTUNITY for exporting all the grains we can spare to the hungry hordes of Europe is greatly improved by the sinking of the Nazis' submarines. Naturally American exporters are planning on getting a large volume of business shortly.

IF YOU will stop wasting paper of all kinds, we may be able to get a stock of our enamel book corn colored cover stock. We have used it continuously since July, 1898, but the timber cutters have gone to war and the paper mills are in desperate need of raw material.

IT is estimated that the corn growers of the U. S. A. after shelling the 1943 crop, threw away 12,304,636,000 pounds of cobs including a wasteful lot of nourishing animal food. New uses for ground cobs of varying fineness such as chicken litter, metal polishing material, fine place briquettes and floor sweep has helped to increase the demand for this old-time waste, and some feeding experimenters are recommending that ground cobs be mixed with ground grain for cattle feed. Doubtless some believe in the value of this waste product and it will soon find a ready market at a profitable price.

EVER SINCE the Farmers National Grain Corporation folded up and left the Federal Government holding the bag for many millions of the taxpayers' hard earned cash, the political agitators have been seeking a vote catcher to pose as an expert grain dealer without knowledge or experience.

THE ILLINOIS grain shipper who advocated several years ago hatches in the roofs of cars for grain loading will see in the cement cars an answer to his demand. The steel hopper car does away with grain doors and their leaks, and if used generally would make the power shovel unnecessary.

TOO MANY grain doors are being used by some shippers in the Pacific Northwest the O.D.T. finds. Lumber for new doors is hard to get. Shippers are urged to use boards instead of doors for battening, and to use small nails instead of spikes which make the breaking of doors necessary in order to remove them.

THE 1943 CORN which stubbornly refuses to dry out is sounding a definite warning to owners to move it quickly to nearby markets equipped with modern driers. As planting time approaches corn naturally develops a seasonable tendency to germinate. Frequent and vigilant inspection of cribs and bins may help to save corn from heating.

POST-WAR planning does not worry grain merchants. They are accustomed to dealing promptly with emergencies in getting grain from points of surplus to territories of scarcity. All the grain merchant asks of the would-be bosses of our futures is to be left to function freely to continue to distribute grain at a lower cost than any other commodity.

GOVERNMENT agencies that have not proved their value after the lapse of a year will die automatically for lack of funds if Congress has its way. The Commodity Credit Corporation is of no value as a grain buying and selling agency; and could be divorced from the grain business by limiting its activity to underwriting loans by bankers, while the bankers individually dispose in the open market of collateral taken on default.

THE PROPOSED stock pile of 52,000,000 bus. of corn tackles the problem at the wrong end. The real solution is to increase production, by making it profitable for farmers to grow and SELL corn. For example, raise the corn ceiling and give the growers help by war prisoners. Altho an all-time high record crop was harvested the visible supply is only 20,023,000 bus. Any attempt by the government to hoard corn will diminish the supply available to consumers.

PLANNING by government perpetuates wasteful practices that are eliminated in the fierce competition of free enterprise. Business men must plan wisely and operate with economy or their management of industry is automatically rejected, in favor of those who serve the public at least cost.

THE MANY CHANGES in firms of active operators of country elevator and feed mills indicate an unusual condition of unrest in the trade. While the war and the government regulations have given much uncertainty to their business conditions we feel that the world will continue to need feed and dealers must improve their methods of marketing and grinding grain for the postwar needs.

THE URGENT need for more and better grain and soybeans can be greatly alleviated by every country elevator operator exercising sharp discrimination in the selection of seed for his farm patrons. The farmers are anxious to produce more and more grain of quality and the greater his success in producing, the greater volume of grain he will have for sale to the elevator operator.

SOY FLOUR is now being produced in great volume in response to the urging of the government officials. The problem now is to get the public to buy and eat it. Its hidden admixture in wheat flour is likely to meet consumer resistance. Its protein content points toward utilization in a new product resembling meat; just as soy oil has made a permanent place for itself as a satisfactory processed spread for bread.

GRADING GRAIN accurately in order to pay near the ceiling price ordered by the O.P.A. has been a splendid experience for many grain dealers who had long been accustomed to buy grain by kind. They are beginning to recognize that they must pay a higher price for the better quality of each grain. The extra loss occasioned by paying higher prices than the O.P.A. schedule is likely to bring an additional loss if the O.P.A. learns of the buyer paying more than the price scheduled.

CAR SPOTTING CHARGES are an excrescence on the freight rate structure, and should be included in the rate for the haul, which rate should cover the full service of the carrier. The Interstate Commerce Commission leans toward addition of spotting charges for delivery to private side tracks, altho it does not seem reasonable that cars should be set free to team tracks and small industry side tracks while in other cases a charge is made for delivery service. To cure this situation shippers can lend support to the Howell Bill, H. R. 3554, that will preserve the integrity of the American freight rate.

TRUCKER merchants are out of luck under Sec. 7 (d) of the amended corn ceiling, as they are required to carry billing showing the price and transportation charge paid and are allowed no margin above that. Buyers from truckers must demand a copy of the bill. The same rule is incorporated in the soybean ceiling of Mar. 1.

Room for Improvement in Car Coopering

Records meticulously kept each year on the condition of cars arriving and the shortages in weight, by the state weighmaster at Superior, Wis., throw a strong light on the causes of shortages and the points to be watched by loaders who earnestly desire to prevent waste of their valuable grain.

Co-operatively minded shippers in the Northwest are trying to help the terminal weighing department by placing in the car a card stating the weight loaded by the shipper at point of origin. Thus the weighmen have immediate notice that there is a discrepancy in weight that should be accounted for if possible. The shipper is likely to make claim for the supposed shortage, and the weighing department's report of condition of car has a bearing on whether the railroad company or the shipper should stand the loss.

In 1943 only 2,003 of the cars received at Superior contained shipper's weight cards. Of these 10 were even, 380 were over, 1,613 were short. The total shortage was 825,620 pounds. Believe it or not, there was an overage of 381,880 pounds.

It goes without saying that if any grain leaked out of the 380 cars that were over, and some must have, the shipper could not substantiate a claim against the railroad company for the loss in transit.

Grain door leaks, as always, continue to be the major factor in shortages. The year 1943 broke all records in the percentage of cars arriving at Superior with grain door leaks, 4.41 per cent of all cars, compared with 3.63 per cent in 1942 and as little as 1.9 per cent in 1937.

Of the 37,022 cars received 245 had leaks over grain door, top section displaced; 72 had tell-tale depression in grain line; 721 had side, end, bottom or corner leaks; 262 had patches newly nailed or cleated; 78 had holes stuffed with rags, paper or waste; 38 had broken seals, and the same number no side door seal; 65 had seals improperly applied; 34 had side door open; 69 had hasp broken, and off an unlucky 13 the seals had been lost.

From Minneapolis, Superior received in 1943 1,266 good order cars and 30 leaking and patched cars. On the good

order cars the average shortage was 126 pounds, and, as might be expected, on the patched and leaking cars, the shortage averaged much more, for the short distance, 294 pounds, according to the loader's weight cards.

The vast number of cars containing no shipper's weight cards evidently were loaded by the less careful shippers, and naturally the shortages per carload must have been greater. The average shortage per car was 1,062 pounds on the 669 cars for which shippers filed claims after obtaining records from the weighing department of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission. The total amount claimed short was 11,834 in wheat bushels.

With the manpower shortage leading to the employment of less experienced help, greater supervision must be given to coopering and loading of cars if the current trend toward heavier losses in transit is to be arrested.

It is good business for the shipper to have accurate scales, periodically inspected, to make good if his claim gets into court.

Improvements Needed Now

Comparatively few grain elevators or feedmills have been overhauled, rebuilt, or improved during the last two years principally because of the difficulty experienced by enterprising merchants in obtaining the materials or machines needed for rejuvenating their plants. Applications for priority permits have been discouraged by long blank forms which one must fill in to gain consideration.

Many plants have been operated almost continuously so are badly in need of repairs and replacements and greatly increased business of others has filled owners with an urgent desire to enlarge their buildings and increase their facilities for serving the trade.

Marked improvement in new mechanical equipment has made much old machinery obsolete and expensive to operate, so necessity and competition is driving all operators to modernize their plants in hope of attaining greater efficiency and increased production.

Europe's urgent need for food and feedstuffs will provide a ready market for all we can spare for at least three years after peace is declared, so it behooves grain dealers to equip their plants for faster and more efficient handling NOW.

Polo, Ill.—Hemp straw worth \$435,000 was produced in the Polo hemp mill area during 1943. Growers had an average net return of \$93.19 per acre. From the first 500 tons of straw milled 105 tons of fiber was recovered.

Kansas City, Mo.—All regional directors of the C.C.C. attended a meeting here recently with Wm. M. McArthur, director of grain operations, and C. J. McCormick in charge of the corn and soybeans section, as well as several A.A.A. officials.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

When Is a Service Function Not a Service?

Grain & Feed Journals Cons.—The following is a letter received today from the District Office of the OPA.

"This will acknowledge your letter of Jan. 31, wherein you state that you are charging 1.5c per bushel for the first 5 miles and 0.25c per bushel for each additional 5 miles, for trucking corn to the market. I assume that you are basing this rate on the basis of a provision in second revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 346, section II, paragraph (d). The provisions of this section are not applicable for truckers who are performing strictly a service; namely that of hauling corn for either the seller or the purchaser. The provision is applicable for truckers who are buying corn and making delivered sales by truck.

"The maximum price a trucker may charge for hauling corn where only a service function is involved, is the highest price he charged to a purchaser of the same class during the month of March, 1942."

In March of 1942 local truckers were charging 1c per bushel for hauling corn regardless of distance unless the haul was under three miles, the rate for which was either .75 or 0.5c. Under present conditions a trucker can't even break even charging 1c per bushel for hauling. It looks as tho the only way a trucker can be properly paid for his work is to go into the grain business and buy the corn from the farmer and resell it to the elevator man, or else the local elevator operator will have to equip himself with a fleet of trucks (impossible to get) and drive independent truck owners out of business.

I would appreciate a definition of the terms "strictly a service" and "service function." It appears to me that this may be a technicality but on the other hand what kind of trucking operations are not a service? (technically)—M. J. Hogan Grain Co., by R. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill.

Protests Drawing Corn from Public Markets

Grain & Feed Journals: Our grain trade news carries notice that the War Food Administration plans to buy and stockpile some 52,000,000 bu. of corn by July 1st, and has instructed the Commodity Credit Corporation to form plans for this program.

This seems completely unnecessary, unwise and unjust, as it will serve only to draw that much corn from the market, and members of this Association. I am sure all others engaged in processing and handling corn over the U. S. have been sorely pressed to buy sufficient corn to keep their trade supplied during the past 12 months. This program will only result in withholding that much corn from the market, and deprive the trade of an opportunity of buying it and will not in any manner increase the amount of corn available, nor decrease the demand for corn and corn products.

Since the corn ceiling regulations were inaugurated in January, 1943, it has become more difficult each day to buy sufficient corn, and members of this Association are compelled to go to a great deal of expense telephoning and telegraphing over the country trying to find corn for their needs.

In the past year I have, on different occa-

sions, addressed you and officials of the OPA, as well as the Office of Economic Stabilization asking WHY corn ceiling prices could not be raised, but so far neither you or anyone else has deigned to answer this question or give any reasons whatever why corn ceiling prices should not be raised, nor have you or anyone else refuted my statement that until you do raise the corn ceiling price corn will not move in commercial channels regardless of the size of the crop.

If you will take time to study the relationship of the ceiling prices for corn, hogs, cattle, wheat, barley, oats and grain sorghums you will find that corn is much cheaper per hundred than the ceiling justifies.

During the past year I have many times asserted that the American farmer is not brainless, as he would have to be to sell corn at ceiling prices when by feeding the corn he can realize from 15c to 30c bu. more. Furthermore, this program has resulted in the farmers retaining the corn on the farms and selling their livestock, as a survey of animal slaughter will show that all the slaughtering houses have been congested for the last 6 months.

You will only make bad matters worse, and there is no rhyme or reason that will justify the War Food Administration coming into competition with the grain industry by accumulating this large amount of corn, when it is so badly needed in normal channels.—C. E. Blewett, Sec.-Treas., Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Grower Loading Cars Gets Only Producers Ceiling

"If a producer, who is engaged only in farming, loads his own wheat directly into railroad cars at his own expense, his maximum price is that of a producer. If such a producer operates his own licensed elevator, but does not engage regularly in the purchase of wheat, his maximum price is that of a producer.

One of the essential characteristics of a country shipper, as defined in Sec. 3(6), is that he be "regularly engaged in the purchase of wheat from producers."—Carl R. Schulz, Chief Counsel Grains and Fertilizers Section, Office of Price Administration.

Potatoes for Alcohol

Considerable grain will be saved for animal food by the government program of working off the surplus of low grade potatoes into industrial alcohol.

Responding to the government's urge, growers have produced a huge surplus in the commercial potato areas of Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska.

These potatoes will be dehydrated in idle beet sugar factories in four states and the dry product shipped to the distilleries.

Plans call for the purchase of 5 million bus. of No. 2 potatoes in North Dakota and Minnesota at 85c per cwt. Arrangements were being made to purchase upwards of 3,500,000 bus. of Nebraska potatoes for dehydration in Nebraska beet sugar plants. It may be found necessary, officials said, to divert upwards of 10 million bus. of Maine potatoes into alcohol raw material at beet sugar plants in Ohio and Michigan.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Mar. 11. California Seed Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Mar. 13, 14. National Scale Mens Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Mar. 24. Midwestern Feed Mixers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 3. American Corn Millers Federation, Edgewater Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 11. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 15. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

May 18, 19. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 23, 24, 25. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 30, 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 14, 15, 16. Southern Seedsmen Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Arrivals of carloads of Canadian wheat in the United States are to be cut from 200 to 100 for the next 30 days by the O.D.T. and the Ass'n of American Railroads. It is expected the movement will not be completed until May 15.

Chicago, Ill.—The house of delegates of American Bar Ass'n has decided to ask Congress to enact a law providing a fair trial and appeal to the courts for all citizens who get into controversy with government agencies.

Death of Max Blumenthal

Following a heart attack at the Cincinnati Gymnasium Feb. 26 Max Blumenthal died the same day at his home in Cincinnati, O., aged 73 years.

For over 40 years he had been a member of the Cincinnati Board of Trade and its predecessor organizations. He was a member of the Cincinnati Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Master Brewers Ass'n and a charter member of the Holland Society of Greater Cincinnati. Interment was in the United Jewish Cemetery.



Max Blumenthal, Cincinnati, O., Deceased.

Soybean Ceiling of March 1

Effective Mar. 1, Chester Bowles, administrator of the O.P.A., has promulgated ceilings on soybeans of the 1943 crop, providing as follows:

SEC. 10. Definitions. The definitions set forth in the General Maximum Price Regulation shall apply to this regulation except as follows:

"Producer" means, with respect to any lot of soybeans, a person who grows or harvests the soybeans, whether land owner, landlord or tenant.

"Country elevator" means, with respect to any lot of soybeans, a person who has received the soybeans from producers or trucker-merchants and who has placed them in storage such as in an elevator or warehouse.

"Trucker-merchant" means, with respect to any lot of soybeans, a person who purchases soybeans at the farm from the producer and delivers them to a buyer by truck without warehousing.

"Actual lawful transportation charges necessarily incurred" includes a reasonable charge for transportation, not in excess of any lawful maximum price therefor, when such transportation service is furnished by a seller who owns or controls the means of transportation.

"Supplier" means, as to any seller, the person from whom he purchased the soybeans being priced.

SEC. 11. Maximum prices for sales of soybeans—(a) *Sales by a producer.* The maximum price for a sale by the producer of soybeans, bulk, shall be the applicable price set forth in Appendix A, regardless of where the purchaser takes delivery from the producer.

(b) *Sales by a trucker-merchant.* The maximum price for the sale by a trucker-merchant of soybeans, bulk, delivered to the purchaser, shall be the applicable price set forth in Appendix A, plus 1 cent per bushel plus a transportation charge for the transportation service rendered by him not exceeding the lowest common carrier rate between the points applicable to the shipment, or, if no such rate exists, the reasonable charge for such service.

(1) A trucker-merchant shall, with respect to every sale of soybeans by him, render an invoice to his purchaser stating separately the price for the soybeans and the transportation charge being made; the invoice shall also show the name and address of the producer, the quantity secured at that point, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the trucker-merchant.

(c) *Sales by a country shipper.* The maximum price for the sale of soybeans, bulk, by a country shipper, shall be the applicable price set forth in Appendix A, plus 5 cents per bushel, plus actual lawful transportation charges necessarily incurred by the seller in delivering to his purchaser from his storage facilities.

(d) *All other sales.* The maximum price for the sale of soybeans by any seller not specifically provided for in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, shall be the maximum price which the seller's supplier could lawfully have charged the seller, plus actual lawful transportation charges necessarily incurred by the seller in delivering to his purchaser, plus, to the extent permitted under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, a maximum markup of 2.5 cents per bushel if the seller warehouses the lot of soybeans being priced, or 1.5 cents per bushel in all other cases.

(1) The aggregate markup for all sales by all sellers whose maximum prices are established under this section shall not exceed the applicable maximum markup specified in this paragraph, and the markup which a subsequent seller may add on resale is reduced or eliminated, as the case may be, by the amount of the markups taken by prior sellers establishing

a maximum price under this paragraph (d).

APPENDIX A—BASE PRICES

All prices herein are for a bushel consisting of 60 pounds of soybeans free of dockage.

(a) *Base prices for soybeans of grades 2, 3 and 4.* The base prices per bushel for soybeans of grades 2, 3 and 4, as set forth in the Handbook of Official Grain Standards of the United States, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

SCHEDULE I

U. S. Standard No. 2 or better

(First price Yellow, Green, per bu.; second price Black, Brown or Mixed, per bu.)

Moisture			
0% to 11% (incl.)	.....	\$1.92	\$1.72
11.1% to 12% (incl.)	.....	1.90	1.70
12.1% to 13% (incl.)	.....	1.88	1.68
13.1% to 14% (incl.)	.....	1.86	1.66

No. 3

0% to 11% (incl.)	.....	1.90	1.70
11.1% to 12% (incl.)	.....	1.88	1.68
12.1% to 13% (incl.)	.....	1.86	1.66
13.1% to 14% (incl.)	.....	1.84	1.64
14.1% to 15% (incl.)	.....	1.82	1.62
15.1% to 16% (incl.)	.....	1.80	1.60

No. 4

0% to 11% (incl.)	.....	1.87	1.67
11.1% to 12% (incl.)	.....	1.85	1.65
12.1% to 13% (incl.)	.....	1.83	1.63
13.1% to 14% (incl.)	.....	1.81	1.61
14.1% to 15% (incl.)	.....	1.79	1.59
15.1% to 16% (incl.)	.....	1.77	1.57
16.1% to 17% (incl.)	.....	1.75	1.55
17.1% to 18% (incl.)	.....	1.73	1.53

(b) *Base prices for soybeans grading lower than U. S. Standard No. 4—*(1) *Excessive moisture content.* The base price per bushel for soybeans with a moisture content in excess of 18% shall be determined by deducting from the base price for a No. 4 soybean of the same class having 18% of moisture, 1.5 cents per bushel for each full 0.5 per cent of moisture in excess of 18%.

(2) *All other factors.* The base price per bushel for soybeans grading lower than U. S. Standard No. 4 because of any other factor shall be determined by deducting, either from the prices listed in Schedule I above for the U. S. No. 4 soybean of the same class and having the same moisture content or from the price determined under paragraph (a) of this section, whichever is applicable, all of the discounts applicable to the soybeans being priced and listed in Schedule II as follows:

SCHEDULE II

(The deductions specified herein are cumulative.)

Test Weight—0.5 cent per bushel for each pound or fraction thereof under 49 pounds.

Splits—0.25 cent per bushel for each full 5 per cent in excess of 30 per cent.

Damage (other than green damages)—*0.5 cent per bushel for each 1 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 8 per cent, up to 25 per cent, 1 cent per bushel for each 1 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 25 per cent up to 60 per cent. 1.5 cents per bushel for each 1 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 60 per cent.

Green Damage—*1 cent per bushel for green damage in excess of 8 per cent damage up to 15 per cent. An additional 1 cent for each 5 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 15 per cent.

Foreign Material Other Than Dockage—Weight of foreign material in excess of 5 per cent, rounded to nearest 1 per cent, shall be deducted from total weight of soybeans delivered after dockage has been deducted.

*When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 8 per cent, the first 8 per cent total damage shall be considered to be damage other than green damage.

The 1944 Government Grain Loans

Since the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation has been extended Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, has definitely announced the support prices of farm crops that were tentatively given out in January. The loans for 1944 are as follows:

WHEAT—Nonrecourse loans at 85% of parity price as of July 1, 1944, will be made available to farmers on wheat stored on farms or in warehouses. A specific schedule of loan rates, with differentials for location, grade and quality, will be announced at a later date. The loans will be available until Dec. 31, 1944, and will mature of Apr. 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand. WFA also will buy wheat at the loan rates from farmers who are unable to ship to their normal markets, provided local storage is not available and the administration owns bins in which the purchased wheat may be stored.

CORN—Nonrecourse loans on corn at 85% of parity price as of Oct. 1, 1944, will be made available to farmers on farm-stored corn grading No. 3 or better except for moisture content. Specific loan rates for different locations will be announced at a later date. The loans will be available from Dec. 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, and will mature on Sept. 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand.

SOYBEANS produced in 1944 will be supported at a price to farmers of \$2.04 a bu. for green and yellow soybeans grading No. 2 or better with 14% moisture delivered to country elevators or other normal producer delivery points. Premiums will be provided for lower moisture and discounts for lower grades. Support prices will be 20c a bu. lower for brown, black and mixed soybeans. Nonrecourse loans will be made available to farmers at the support prices. The loans will be available until Jan. 31, 1945, and will mature on Apr. 30, 1945, or earlier upon demand. WFA also will offer to purchase soybeans at the support prices through terminal and other elevators and to enter into price supporting contracts with processors, under which processors will agree to pay not less than the support prices for soybeans purchased by them, and the administration will agree to make soybeans available for processing at prices based upon applicable ceilings.

FLAXSEED—Support prices for No. 1 flax will be based upon \$2.95 a bu. at Minneapolis, Chicago and Portland, \$3 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$2.85 at Emporia and Fredonia, Kas., and \$2.80 at Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Tex. Support prices for flax grading No. 2 will be 5c per bu. less. The support prices at local markets will be the applicable terminal price less freight and handling charge.

PEANUTS produced in 1944 will be supported at base prices to farmers of \$160 a ton for Spanish, Virginia and Valencia types and \$145 a ton for runner types.

The support program also extends to cotton, rice, tobacco, dry edible peas (wrinkled types), Louisiana sugar cane, dry edible peas (smooth types), blackeye peas (southern), blackeye beans (California), dry edible beans, potatoes, eggs, chickens and turkeys, milk and butterfat, butter, cheese, skim milk powder, other manufactured dairy products, fruits for processing, vegetables for canning, fresh vegetables, cured sweet potatoes, barley, grain sorghums, rye, vegetable seeds, winter cover crop seeds, hay and pasture seeds, American hemp, wool and naval stores.

Largest Elevator in New Mexico

Started on a modest scale in 1939 the business of the Stockmens Feed Mfg. Co. has grown rapidly under the management of G. O. Fredric at Clovis, New Mexico, until now it operates a newly completed 100,000-bu. elevator of reinforced concrete and a 2-story warehouse extension.

This company manufactures a full line of poultry, hog, dairy and range cattle feeds. Its output of cattle and sheep cubes has been large ever since the company began operation. Poultry and rabbit pellets also account for a considerable volume of business.

Most of the grain such as milo, kafir, wheat, barley and corn is bought locally while other ingredients are brought in in carload lots.

The company markets its feed under the registered brand name, El Rancho, and the splendid acceptance accorded the feed is evidence not only of the quality of the product but of the need which the company has met. More than 80 feed dealers in New Mexico and west Texas handle El Rancho feeds exclusively, a score of them being among the choice accounts of the area.

The company operates seven large trucks delivering to patrons; and 45 persons are used in the operation of the business.

THE ELEVATOR has four corner bins of 15,000 bus. capacity, and 12 overhead bins of various capacities. All overhead bins are spouted for delivery into trucks. Corner bins also will empty into trucks down to truck level. The driveway extends thru the center of the elevator.

Trucks are raised by an Ehram Electric Hoist, over two dump sinks.

A 25-h.p. electric motor operates the dust collector and one leg in the elevator building having a capacity of 4,500 bus. per hour. Just outside the elevator is the car unloading equipment, with a 5-h.p. motor at back next to the 900-ft. spur track of the Santa Fe.

THE MILL BUILDING connects with the elevator by a tunnel containing a belt conveyor pulled by a 7.5-h.p. motor and discharging into boot of elevator leg that elevates grain into grinding or sacking bins. The conveyor has a capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour. The main mill building, built in 1939 and 1941, has 15,000 ft. of floor space. Here are a 50-h.p. hammer mill and a 100-h.p. hammer mill of the Anglo American and Jay Bee makes, one 1.5-ton dry batch mixer, 1-ton dry batch Kelly Duplex mixer, cubing machine with capacity of 80 bags per hour of cattle or sheep cubes, cooling drums and fans for cuber, S. Howes Corn Cutter and Separator, and other machinery.

The elevator was constructed by Chalmers & Borton, and most of the machinery in the elevator was supplied by J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co.

Protein feed being hard to get feeders near Newton, Ia., are buying old horses, killing them and feeding the carcasses. Up to \$25 is paid for an animal.

Le Mars, Ia.—The U. S. attorney has asked the court at Sioux Falls, S. D., for permission to seize 210 5-pound bags of yellow cornmeal shipped by the Plymouth Cereal Mills, alleging the product contains rodent excreta, rodent hairs and insect fragments.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter accuses his colleagues of the Supreme Court of attempting to sidestep the intent of Congress, in the Boston milk case where the majority held the producers had a right to appeal from regulations of the Sec'y of Agriculture.

Vegetable protein from soybeans, peanuts and cottonseed is the solution of relief feeding of civilian populations of conquered lands, according to Dr. Paul R. Cannon of the University of Chicago, who will be one of the speakers at the Food Forum Mar. 16 at Washington, D. C.

Performance of V-Belt Drives

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

During the past two years, the field representatives of the Mill Mutual insurance companies have been collecting data regarding the design and performance of V-belt drives in grain and milling plants. This accumulated data covers drives for all types of equipment, and represents an accurate cross section of V-belt drives as they are installed and operated in grain elevators and mills.

The data for each drive included dimensions and spacing of the sheaves, size and number of belts, horsepower and speed of the driving motor, and a record of performance. The age of the drives ranged from new to about ten years, and the average age was about three years. The investigation was not directed at drives that have caused trouble, but was intended to provide information from which general conclusions could be drawn.

ANALYSIS: For each drive, the horsepower rating was computed from the engineering instructions published by the V-belt manufacturers, and the actual service factor was determined from the horsepower of the driving motor. The service factor for the drive was considered to be the horsepower rating of the drive divided by the nameplate horsepower of the motor.

The various drives were then divided into groups based on the machinery or equipment driven, and relationships between service factors and performance were determined for each group.

ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES: In this group of drives, the actual service factors were found to range from .79 to 2.89, and 27.5% of the group had service factors of 2.00 or higher. No fires or drive failures were reported for drives having these higher service factors. Of

the drives having service factors under 2.00, 31% had failed and had actually started fires some of which were serious. Most V-belt catalogs specify a service factor of 1.4 in the design of a drive for an individual elevator leg, but operating records for such drives indicate that a much higher factor must be used if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Of the elevator head drives covered in our reports, 35% of those having service factors between 1.4 and 2.0 have failed and started fires. Drives with service factors as high as 1.86 and 1.91 have started fires, and one drive with a service factor of 1.72 started two fires in 1942.

The reason for all these fires is not difficult to understand. In the operation of grain handling plants the choking and stalling of elevator legs is almost inevitable, and if a V-belt drive to such a leg slips when the leg stalls, the spinning motor sheave will have the belts on fire in a very short time.

To prevent such fires, it is necessary that the V-belt drives have sufficient capacity to stall the driving motors when choke-downs occur. A V-belt drive with normal belt tension can usually be depended on to take a 50% overload without excessive belt slippage. However, a normal torque normal starting current squirrel cage motor may frequently be capable of exerting 300% of its full load torque before it can be stalled. If the service factor of the V-belt drive is less than 2.0, the drive cannot be depended on to stall the driving motor.

If the driving motor stalls, the branch fuses or the motor overload relays will open the supply circuit before any damage is done. If the leg chokes and the motor does not stall, the V-belts will be on fire long before the overload relays can operate to open the supply circuit to the motor.



New 100,000-bu. Elevator, Feed Mill and Warehouse of Stockmens Feed Mfg. Co., at Clovis,

Manufacturers of elevator head drives using V-belts now specify a large enough drive capacity to develop a service factor of 2.0 or more for most of the common head pulley speeds and horsepower ratings. However, many of the cases of under-capacity drives covered in our reports are the result of changes after the installation of the original drive. Operators frequently install high-capacity buckets and increase the size of the driving motor without increasing the capacity of the V-belt drive. If the leg chokes down and the head pulley stalls, the V-belt drive is almost sure to fail, and is very likely to start a fire.

CORN SHELLERS: Corn sheller drives also are of a type which may be subjected to choking and stalling while running. Consequently, a service factor of at least 2.0 is necessary to insure the stalling of the driving motor in case of a choke-down. However, 80% of the sheller drives covered in our reports had actual service factors under 1.4, and none of them was higher than 1.5. As would be expected, 67% of these drives have caused trouble, and 33% have started fires one of which occurred in a drive having a service factor of 1.49.

In most cases, designers of sheller drives have used small sheaves and low belt speeds, and have thus sacrificed a large portion of the power transmitting capacity of the belts. In one drive of particularly poor design, eight "B" section belts had a total load capacity of only 15.8 horsepower which is less than 2 horsepower per belt. By the use of larger sheaves and the proper belt speed, the capacity of this drive could be increased to 40 horsepower with the same number of belts, and the bearing loads on the sheller and motor would have been substantially reduced.

HAMMER MILLS: Of the hammer mill drives covered in our reports, none had a service factor higher than 1.35. 50% of these drives have caused trouble, although no fires have been reported.

Hammer mill drives, in most cases, are speed-up drives, and in addition are likely to be subjected to choke-downs and stalls and to heavy shock loads. To make matters worse, many hammer mills are designed to operate at 3500 RPM which requires the use of a small diameter sheave if excessive belt speed is to be avoided. The small sheave cuts the horsepower capacity per belt and shortens belt life. In the opinion of many competent designers, a satisfactory V-belt drive for a 3500 RPM hammer mill simply cannot be designed, and such designers usually recommend a short center flat belt drive with some type of hinged motor base where a motor for direct connection is not available.

The difficulties associated with the design of hammer mill drives, however, are partially offset by two factors. In the first place it is possible to use belt speeds approaching 6000 feet per minute, and at such speeds the horsepower capacity of the drive falls off only slightly as the drive slows down to the stalling speed of the motor. For this reason, a service factor of less than 2.0 will provide the necessary traction to stall the motor, and it has been found that with standard squirrel cage motors a service factor of 1.75 will be sufficient for "B" section belts if the normal belt speed is not less than 5500 feet per minute.

In the second place, when a speed-up drive slips, the slippage occurs at the driven sheave instead of the driving sheave. As a consequence, the friction heat generated by slippage is distributed over the entire length of the belt, and somewhat more time is required to start a fire or to cause serious damage to the belt. Where a normal torque low starting current motor is used, the stalling torque of the motor will be somewhat reduced, and a service factor as low as 1.65 may give satisfactory performance.

In any case, the minimum number of "B" section belts that will give satisfactory performance on a 3500 RPM mill will be about

40% of the horsepower rating for a standard squirrel cage motor and 38% of the rating for the normal torque low starting current motor. For such drives, the pitch diameter of the hammer mill sheave should be about 6 inches which will produce a belt speed of 5500 feet per minute.

For 2400 and 1800 RPM mills, "C" section belts will give more satisfactory performance than "B" belts. On a 2400 RPM mill, the driven sheave should have a pitch diameter of about 9 inches, and the number of "C" belts should be equal to 25% of the motor horsepower. On an 1800 RPM mill, a number of belts equal to 15% of the motor horsepower and a sheave of about 12 inch pitch diameter should be used.

VERTICAL MIXERS: Some of the worst examples of V-belt designing were found in connection with vertical mixers. In three-fourths of the cases reported, service factors were .25 or less, and in one case, the operator had installed four new sets of belts in one year. The use of extremely small sheaves in connection with high ratios of speeds was responsible for every case of under capacity designing. In one case, 4 "B" section belts were used to obtain a total drive capacity of 1.1 horsepower. By using sheaves of the proper diameter, 2 "B" section belts would have handled the output of the 5 horsepower driving motor with a service factor in excess of 1.5 which would be ample for this type of machine.

Several of the manufacturers of vertical mixers use V-belt drives that are competently designed, and it will pay prospective purchasers of this type of equipment to investigate the design of the drive before they invest their money.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: V-belt drives for miscellaneous types of equip-

ment which will not ordinarily choke down in operation indicate a much higher percentage of adequate design. Our reports indicate that only about 30% of such drives are inadequate, but 25% of the cases of inadequate design were responsible for fires. A service factor of 1.2 will give satisfactory performance in most non-choking equipment, and we have had no reports of trouble with drives for such equipment where the service factor was 1.2 or more.

CONCLUSIONS: V-belt drives, when properly designed for the conditions under which they must operate, will give excellent service, and in a great many cases, they will provide the best type of drive than can be used.

Where squirrel cage motors are used to drive elevator legs, corn shellers, and other equipment which may choke down and stall while running, the service factor for a V-belt drive should not be less than 2.0. For non-chokable equipment, a service factor of 1.2 will usually be sufficient for satisfactory service.

The design of a satisfactory drive for a high speed hammer mill is particularly difficult, and in many cases, the number of belts required for a satisfactory drive would be entirely impracticable to install. In such cases, direct connection will give best results, but satisfactory drives using flat belts and hinged motor bases can be designed. Every plant operator should be familiar with the procedure for determining the horsepower capacity of V-belt drives.

A convenient chart for determining the rating of V-belt drives without need for computation is available from field representatives of the Mill Mutual insurance companies, or from the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. Ask for a copy of Print No. VB-250. It will be provided without charge.

Can Not Distribute Wheat on Merchandising Markup

Ed. H. Durr, of Petaluma, Cal., vice pres. of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has prepared the following protest for submission to the O.P.A.:

No doubt many dealers have not seen a complete text of RMPR No. 487 but a study of this regulation will reveal "merchandise's" (no distinction between wholesaler or retailer) mark-ups for sales of carload quantities of feed wheat of 50c per ton, less than carload down to 6000 lbs. (100 bus.) \$1 per ton and sales in quantities of less than 6,000 lbs. of \$2 per ton. There was an allowance of \$1 a ton for sacking plus a reasonable value of bags.

We protest these mark-ups as being entirely inadequate for the reason that they do not allow for overhead costs, much less any return on Dealers' investment.

This regulation apparently has no consideration for:

- (1) Loss in weight in transit.
- (2) Loss in weight in sacking and/or recleaning. (Invisible loss, which is dust which blows and sifts out through plant machinery and so into and out of plant, can easily average 1%—some say 2%. Based on wheat at \$2.84 per cwt. 1% equals \$.0284 per cwt. or \$.568 per ton!
 - a. Screenings: Loss in value between screenings and grain. Canada Star Thistle in recent shipments of government wheat forces dealers to clean (and probably burn the screenings) if they take wheat at all.
 - (3) Other costs and expenses to be considered in merchandising grain thru warehouses as it is largely done in California as follows:
 - a—Labor (average per hour) unloading grain.
 - b—Labor (average per hour) sacking off and sewing.
 - c—Labor (average per hour) piling
 - d—Labor (average per hour) taking grain ex pile.
 - e—Labor (average per hour) hand trucking from pile to whse. door and onto cars or trucks.
 - f—Salaries (average per hour) warehouse foreman.
 - g—Salaries (average per hour) shipping, receiving, loading clerks.
 - h—Salaries (average per hour) clerical force (buyers, billing clerks, bookkeepers, freight clerks).

- i—Salaries (average per hour) mill foreman.
- j—Taxes.—Unemployment and Soc. Security on above wages.
- k—Twine—2c to 8c per ton, depending on whether machine or hand sewed, cost of twine, etc.
- l—Breakage and replacement of sacks from grain taken ex pile.
- m—Loss due to rats and mice.
- n—Interest on grain inventory. (\$2.84 at 4% for 30 days equals 19c a ton. For six months, \$1.14 per ton.)
- o—Interest on investment—real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment, or rent or both.
- p—Power cost (gas, electricity, fuel).
- q—Depreciation and upkeep—buildings and machinery.
- r—Credit loss.
- (1) Cash discounts given.
- s—City and county property taxes.
- t—State taxes.
- u—Federal income taxes.
- v—State and city licenses.
- w—Insurance on stock.
- x—Insurance on buildings and equipment.
- y—Compensation insurance.
- z—And there should be some consideration left for reserves for eventual inventory losses, notes and accounts receivable, etc.

It should be obvious from the above list that merchandisers cannot operate for long on mark-ups of 50c to \$2 per ton as allowed in RMPR No. 487. Items 2, 3 (k) and 3 (n) show expenses of at least \$1.73 per ton and as you can see on these items represent only a small part of the direct and indirect costs or general plant overhead.

We do not ask for more than to be allowed to distribute feeds on a basis that will give us a small percentage over the cost of doing business, and a reserve that will permit a safeguard against the ordinary business replacements and losses.

We therefore request that the Office of Price Administration immediately reconsider said mark-ups as contained in RMPR No. 487 and confer with grain and feed industry members in order to understand our operations and grant quick modification.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Boonville, Ind., Feb. 28.—Crop reports on wheat stand in Warrick County are encouraging. Dry winter has caused slow growth, but a deep root system and stand is good. Recent rains should cause rapid growth.—H. H. H.

Winchester, Ind., March 4.—Had a little moisture the fore part of the week and last night we had a good rain. Our creeks and ditches are running full, this assures us of a good start on the crop year.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Higginsville, Mo., Feb. 25.—Missouri is getting some very timely rains which are needed for the late sown wheat. It is going to take some very favorable weather to get us a good crop of wheat.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 26.—In the past two weeks we had almost perfect weather. By that I mean we had a very fine snow that gave us much needed moisture, and this week had a good heavy rain. The wheat fields a month ago were just brown and looked to be worthless. They are showing up green now, and we have hopes of a fair crop.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, ex. vice-pres.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 4.—After the snow and good rains, winter wheat has taken on a new outlook, also pastures and clover seedings. Recent moisture was very beneficial for conditioning the soil for spring seedings which will soon be at hand. Soft ground and man power shortage continue unfavorable for shelling and marketing of corn. The movement gets under way as weather and facilities will permit. The volume marketed on this crop will never be such to meet all the feed and industrial demand.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Champaign, Ill., Mar. 2.—Southern states will drop out of soybean production this year, J. E. Johnson, president of the American Soybean Ass'n, stated following receipt of a telegram from Wade H. Armstrong of Irving Weise & Co., dealers in commodity and investment securities. "O.P.A. ceilings made the production of soybeans in the south very unprofitable," Armstrong declared. "These states will find corn a much more profitable crop. The price of peanuts for 1944 at 7.5c per pound makes them more profitable to produce than corn, grains or soybeans," he added.—P. J. P.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 1.—Practically the entire state of Oklahoma has received enough moisture during the past few weeks to give a tremendous boost to the wheat outlook and enable farmers to embark on plans for a busy planting season. Much plowing has been done but other field operations have been slowed down by changes in the weather, and seeding of spring oats and barley is behind schedule. In Texas wheat, oats and other small grains are looking good and coming along nicely, although recent freezes have made it necessary to replant some of the oats in the far northern area. Wheat is doing better and has ample moisture. In both central and northern Texas, frequent rains have interfered with field work to some extent but operations are about on a normal schedule. In Colorado snowfall in the upper Arkansas River basin for the past three months has averaged 20 per cent above normal, according to tabulations by the Pueblo weather bureau. This should assure ample irrigation supplies in the Arkansas Valley next summer.—Dept. of Public Relations, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—There has been

some improvement in the outlook for winter wheat production during recent weeks. Rain and snow have put the topsoil in good condition in most areas, though they have not been heavy enough to build up subsoil reserves to any great extent. The heavy snow cover in the states north of the Ohio River has materially increased the prospects for soft winter wheat. In the hard winter wheat area the cold weather has checked growth, and reports indicate some damage is to be expected where snow cover was lacking. It is still too early to determine the extent of abandonment. This is particularly true of fields in western Kansas and Nebraska which have just recently sprouted or emerged. The outlook in the Pacific Northwest is mostly fair to good. It seems quite apparent that the drought in the southeastern states has been broken. Soil is reported to be in excellent condition from Oklahoma and eastern Texas to the Atlantic coast, with winter oats and barley showing good growth and stands. The recent cold wave has checked growth, but extensive winter kill is not expected to develop in this area.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Alcohol Production for beverages has been ruled out by the W.P.B.

Re-opening Futures Market in Corn

While they are of the opinion that conditions do not now permit opening a futures market in corn the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have approved a report by a special committee recommending the delivery of No. 1 and No. 2 Yellow or Mixed corn at contract price and No. 3 Yellow or Mixed corn at 2.5 cents per bushel under contract price. The proposed price ceiling is \$1.185 per bushel.

This statement is made by order of the directors so that merchandisers of corn may plan to accumulate reserve stocks if, and when, corn becomes available for this purpose.

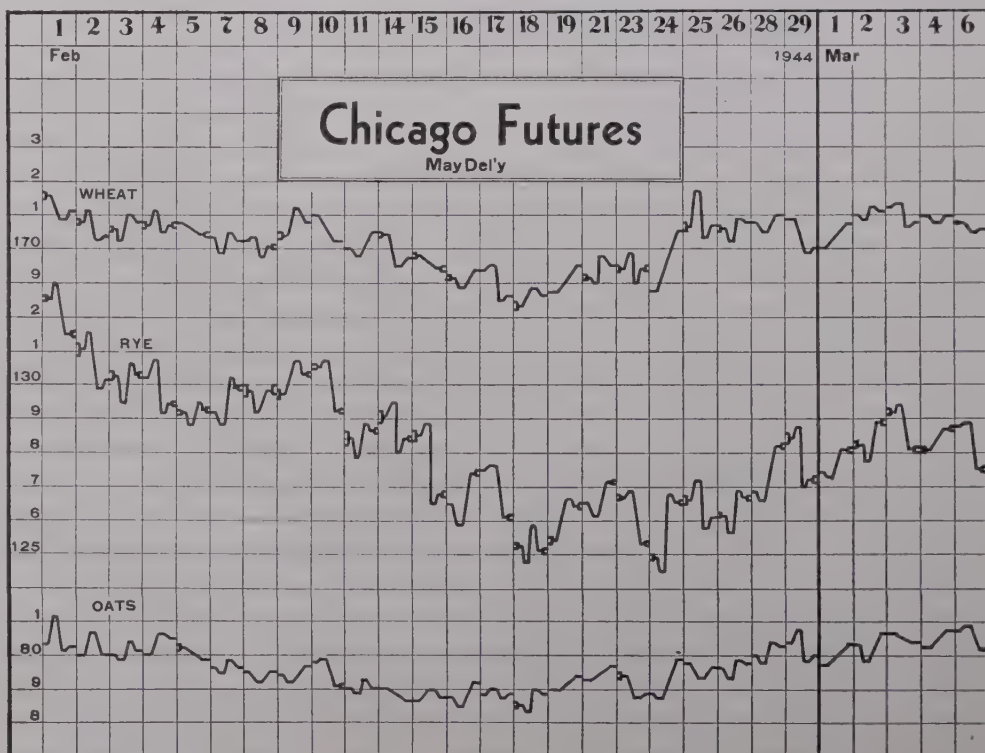
Open interest in rye futures on the Chicago Board of Trade reached 49,149,000 bus. Feb. 28. Several million bushels in elevators is held by General Foods Corporation. The visible supply of rye Mar. 4 was only 19,917,000 bus.

Wheat ground during the 6 months prior to Jan. 1 amounted to 275,297,230 bus., against 264,025,503 bus. during the like period of 1942, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Flour production was 118,847,758 sacks, against 113,683,644 sacks.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option		Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 6	Mar. 7
	High	Low												
Chicago	173½	146½	169½	170½	170½	170½	171	170	170½	171½	170½	171	170½	171
Minneapolis	164½	139½	159	160½	160½	161½	161½	161½	162	162½	161½	162	161½	162½
Kansas City	163½	139½	160	160½	161	161	161½	161	161½	161½	161½	161½	161½	161½
Duluth, durum	163½	140½	157	158½	157½	158	158½	158½	158½	158½	158½	158½	158½	158½
Milwaukee	173	146½	169½	170½	170½	170½	171	170	170½	171½	170½	171	170½	.....
Chicago	134½	100½	125½	126½	126½	126½	128½	127½	128	128½	128	128½	127½	128½
Minneapolis	129½	94	119½	120½	119½	120½	121½	121½	122	123	122½	122½	121½	122
Milwaukee	134½	100½	125½	126½	126	126½	128½	127½	128	128½	128	128½	127½	.....
Winnipeg	131½	92½	125	125½	125½	126	127½	127	127½	129½	128½	129½	128½	128½
Duluth	128½	119½	119½	120½	119½	119½	121½	121½	122	123	122½	122½	121½	122
Chicago	81	67½	78½	79½	79½	79½	80½	80	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Minneapolis	79	62½	78	78½	78½	78½	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Milwaukee	80½	67½	78	79½	79½	79½	80½	80	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
Minneapolis	116½	106½	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago	126½	113½	121½	122½	121½	121½	122½	122	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 26.—Offerings of oats have been on the scarce side for months. There has been a good demand for choice quality oats for seed, but few have been available. The best varieties can be depended on to produce quality and high yields. Present plans would indicate an increase in acreage over last year. Every year, more oats are ground and fed on the farms where they are grown, with only the surplus reaching terminals.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 26.—The early demand for seed oats has been exceptionally heavy. They are calling for rust resistant varieties. People don't seem to be shocked at prices around \$2 per bushel. Most of the soybeans are out of the country. Corn is moving very slowly. We were successful in buying several cars in Illinois during the past week, but had to arrange to have empties set for them before we could make the purchase.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, ex. vice-pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 24.—Shipments of grain to the United States the week ending Feb. 24 since Aug. 1, 1943, in bushels, totaled: Wheat, 110,286,695; oats, 26,628,137; barley, 16,231,434; rye, 4,162,976; flaxseed, 6,591,468. Total number of cars of grain both old and new crop,

inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners during the period Aug. 1, 1943, to Feb. 21, inclusive, were wheat, 100,582; oats, 28,458; barley, 29,191; rye, 3,596; flaxseed, 10,194; corn, 122.—S. A. Cudmore, M. A. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Sept. 11	50,064	.....	20,316	38,088
Sept. 18	51,009	.....	18,897	39,020
Sept. 25	50,493	.....	19,186	38,206
Oct. 2	51,474	.....	19,817	38,668
Oct. 9	51,266	.....	20,264	38,638
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	45,097	939	19,781	40,177
Oct. 30	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991
Nov. 13	43,963	1,559	18,940	42,568
Nov. 20	41,198	1,405	17,485	42,227
Nov. 27	39,094	1,420	16,941	41,626
Dec. 4	36,781	1,576	17,002	39,194
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	2,091,934	631,996	1,422,565	603,766
Chicago	2,809,000	2,226,000	3,906,000	3,770,000
Ft. Worth	2,447,200	1,716,400	1,612,800	961,800
Hutchinson	2,708,100	3,430,350	.....	.....
Indianapolis	772,000	739,000	263,000	570,000
Kans. City	8,100,000	9,403,200	6,750,700	9,608,400
Milwaukee	644,400	.....	326,560	50,400
Minn'polis	18,477,000	10,833,000	11,269,500	6,283,500
Ogden	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1,283,000	941,000	465,000	653,000
Omaha	2,653,926	2,412,280	3,144,165	2,664,530
Peoria	1,328,000	649,500	811,100	1,431,100
St. Joseph	1,236,230	993,690	704,090	1,080,570
St. Louis	8,266,200	3,854,500	5,550,500	3,634,500
Superior	4,353,030	1,813,327	3,502,498	1,306,463
Wichita	1,467,100	1,550,100	1,354,900	1,502,800

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Chicago	47,000	30,000	158,000	74,000
Ft. Worth	7,500	10,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	67,500	78,000	15,000	21,000
Milwaukee	16,200	9,060	13,680	3,765
Minneapolis	555,000	789,000	249,000	391,500
Omaha	48,600	86,400	54,000	108,180
Peoria	20,400	9,600	6,000	.....
St. Joseph	22,490	5,190	1,730	.....
St. Louis	9,000	13,500	10,500	15,000
Superior	47	77,746	93,986	103,514

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	28,782	36,366	.....	.....
Chicago	1,391,000	1,329,000	568,000	492,000
Ft. Worth	72,000	76,800	.....	.....
Hutchinson	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	180,800	201,600	180,800	148,800
Milwaukee	2,373,150	2,319,340	1,146,420	1,180,875
Minneapolis	3,621,000	3,675,400	3,328,600	2,761,500
Omaha	144,000	560,000	232,000	398,000
Peoria	358,200	13,260	188,600	157,300
St. Joseph	53,200	87,400	32,300	24,700
St. Louis	227,200	261,200	111,600	40,000
Superior	148,068	64,366	512,270	254,394
Wichita	9,600	3,700	12,800	.....

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
Jan. 15	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0

FARM PRICES

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
Jan. 15	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0

Lend-Lease Food Deliveries in 1943

Deliveries of food and other agricultural products for export under the Lend-Lease Act in 1943 totaled 11,488,000,000 pounds, the War Food Administration has reported. This is about double the 1942 deliveries of 5,730,000,000 pounds.

Quantities laid down at shipside during December were somewhat smaller than in November and October. December deliveries totaled 900,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,015,000,000 in November, and 1,115,000,000 pounds in October.

December deliveries consisted of the following major products (by weight): Sugar, 19 per cent; meats, 22 per cent; dairy products, 12 per cent; dried eggs, 3 per cent; fats and oils (excluding butter), 11 per cent; fruits, 4 per cent; vegetables, 8 per cent; grain and seeds, 17 per cent; miscellaneous foodstuffs, 3 per cent; non-foodstuffs, 1 per cent.

Destinations of December deliveries were: British Empire, 42 per cent; Russia, 51 per cent; North Africa, 5 per cent; and Greece, West Africa, and the Netherlands combined, 2 per cent.

Jewell Mayes, former commissioner of agriculture of Missouri, died recently at Excelsior Springs following a heart attack, aged 70 years.

Soybean Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	141,000	693,000	270,000	183,000
Ft. Worth	16,800	.....	187,200	.....
Indianapolis	32,000	152,000	283,000	.....
Kansas City	57,800	1,296,000	1,448,400	1,011,200
Milwaukee	3,200	100,110	1,600	.....
Minneapolis	27,000	81,000	.....	.....
Omaha	118,502	104,000	289,600	75,200
Peoria	452,500	328,500	395,000	283,000
St. Joseph	33,250	40,250	227,500	.....
St. Louis	48,000	1,414,400	217,200	589,800
Wichita	49,600	.....	.....	.....

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	243,098	342,354	.....	.....
Chicago	10,718,000	10,757,000	6,295,000	4,909,000
Ft. Worth	277,500	679,500	3,000	49,500
Indianapolis	2,156,000	2,974,000	1,066,000	2,067,000
Kansas City	4,661,400	4,649,500	2,701,500	2,844,000
Milwaukee	672,520	1,379,500	67,260	474,500
Minneapolis	847,500	1,252,500	1,315,500	1,282,500
Omaha	3,613,568	5,170,355	4,262,400	5,484,600
Peoria	2,040,600	3,158,500	1,037,500	1,631,500
St. Joseph	1,422,080	1,339,200	804,320	1,307,680
St. Louis	3,899,900	3,844,500	1,915,300	2,203,500
Superior	6	581,708	10,000	185,786
Wichita	14,400	17,600	8,000	8,000

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	73,743	118,650		
Chicago	794,000	1,038,000	798,000	907,000
Ft. Worth	138,000	154,000	.....	4,000
Hutchinson	2,500			
Indianapolis	313,000	540,000	392,000	673,000
Kansas City	518,000	720,000	50,000	464,000
Milwaukee	75,900	11,300	80,750	11,400
Minneapolis	2,434,500	2,715,750	2,691,000	1,986,750
Omaha	811,800	798,600	1,163,800	660,541
Peoria	220,000	210,000	126,300	113,000
St. Joseph	776,440	535,720	151,040	77,880
St. Louis	860,200	854,000	694,200	388,000
Superior	893,304	111,625	991,218	250,454
Wichita	57,600	30,400	56,000	25,600

Grain Merchandisers to Distribute Government Feed Wheat

The Commodity Credit Corporation will sell feed thru grain distributor in carload lots at established county feed wheat prices without additional merchandising charges. The C.C.C. will allow distributors stipulated merchandising fees which it will absorb. Margins for local retail dealers will be the same as allowed in the O.P.A. wheat ceiling order. To offset the expense of the carlot handling fee, the price of feed wheat will be increased 1c a bu. on all sales after Mar. 1.

Certificates will be of five classes: A, B, C, D, and X. The latter go to the large users who buy direct from C.C.C., such as county A.A.A. committees. Other certificates are by volume, the A certificates going to those who use three cars or less per month, the D certificates to those using 25 cars or more per month. The certificates may be obtained by users from regional offices of the C.C.C., and the A, B, C and D certificates may be presented directly to warehousemen who will have signed a contract with C.C.C. for such distribution.

This contract now is in final form and is being sent to the field for consideration by warehousemen who will want to take part in the program. C.C.C. probably will give distributors some general instructions, such as defining the areas of their service, but in general, the holders of certificates merely will go to their normal supplier (who is under contract with C.C.C.) for feed wheat, presenting the certificates direct. Distributors who will distribute feed wheat under contract will be designated by regional C.C.C. offices.

Restrictions on Truckers in New Corn Ceiling

In second revised maximum price regulation No. 346 trucker-merchant is defined as follows: "Trucker-merchant" means one who purchases corn for resale and transports and delivers the same to his purchaser in a truck owned, leased or operated by him without unloading into an elevator, warehouse, barge or railroad car.

5. The definition of "country shipper" in Sec. 3 is amended to read as follows:

"Country shipper" means, with respect to any lot of corn, a person who has purchased from producers corn which he places in storage facilities such as an elevator or warehouse or which he loads in a railroad car or barge, and (1) which he resells in carload quantities or (2) which he sells and delivers to a trucker-merchant at any point.

16. Sec. 7(d) is added to read as follows:

Sec. 7(d). *Maximum price for sales by trucker-merchants.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the maximum price for the sale of corn by a trucker-merchant shall be the maximum price he could lawfully have paid to the person from whom he purchased the corn in question plus transportation cost as defined in Sec. 3 from point of loading to point of delivery to his purchaser; Provided, that when such delivery is made within a terminal city, the maximum price shall not exceed the formula price at such terminal city less 2.5c per bu.

(1) A trucker-merchant shall with respect to every lot of corn transported by him, procure or prepare a statement of information which shall accompany the corn while in transit on the truck. Said statement shall set forth the name and address of the trucker-merchant and of the person from whom the corn was purchased, the date of the purchase and the cost of the corn. Upon delivery of the corn by the trucker-merchant to his purchaser a signed copy of the statement of information shall be given to the purchaser, endorsed to set forth the transportation charge being made, and which shall be retained by the purchaser as part of his record.

Change Required in U. S. Grain Standards

Dr. E. G. Bayfield, head of the department of milling industry, Kansas State College, speaking at the F.I.S. Clinic, Emporia, Kan., said that when the Federal grain grading system was established in 1916, Turkey wheat was the principal variety grown and the grain grades were satisfactory, but with the introduction of new and widely different varieties, the grades no longer adequately describe the types of wheat or their utility value for milling and baking.

The maximum price regulations have been amended to reinstate private contracts made before Feb. 24 for delivery before Oct. 1. The ceiling regulations cut across old contracts, the only order to date containing this drastic provision. With the amendment, private contracts already in force stand as executed and may be fulfilled at prices originally specified.

Change in Soybean Grade Discounts Wanted

Grain dealers meeting at Bloomington authorized W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, to select a joint committee to request Washington officials to change the discounts for splits in soybeans.

It is hard to convince growers delivering beans to the elevator that one load is worth 6 cents per bushel less than another load because of some slight difference in moisture, splits or foreign material.

One dealer told of a carload of beans sent to the market and inspected, then reinspected, and said, the second inspection made a complete change in the picture. There was six cents added to the whole carload because of a fraction of one per cent difference in the amount of split beans found by the two inspectors.—P. J. P.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 19, 1944, had completed 121,155 loans on 129,633,526 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$161,736,197.73. The wheat loans made include 45,164,700 bus. stored on farms and 84,468,826 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.248 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 66,611,126 bus. of which 10,044,125 bus. were stored on farms and 56,567,001 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 532,855 loans had been completed on 404,897,652 bus. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	—Loans Completed— Number	Bushels	Liquidations (Bushels)
Ark.	2	3,463	.....
Calif.	48	362,150	173,362
Colo.	2,469	4,336,139	2,563,497
Del.	456	165,906	112,108
Idaho	991	1,986,215	554,837
Ill.	340	127,936	59,420
Ind.	90	44,244	18,388
Iowa	435	230,966	114,113
Kans.	23,626	23,318,005	15,632,449
Ky.	91	45,778	22,774
Md.	1,405	461,024	269,132
Mich.	26	5,718	1,320
Minn.	5,988	3,195,298	1,821,684
Mo.	375	135,104	104,424
Mont.	6,715	12,622,341	4,607,809
Nebr.	11,537	9,756,122	4,309,167
N. J.	35	11,284	5,965
N. Mex.	299	549,878	364,708
N. C.	5	756	756
N. D.	30,542	30,271,860	14,673,299
Ohio	264	60,897	31,609
Okla.	10,291	7,117,502	4,534,979
Ore.	1,897	6,111,767	2,078,201
Penn.	446	115,348	38,993
S. D.	8,553	4,812,812	2,314,242
Tenn.	284	77,380	31,662
Texas	9,993	12,769,722	8,267,644
Utah	104	218,114	94,964
Va.	118	36,013	13,171
Wash.	3,094	9,688,729	3,516,863
Wyo.	636	995,061	279,591
Total ...	121,155	129,633,526	66,611,126

Limit on Flaxseed Purchases

To assure all flaxseed crushers a portion of the available 1943 domestic crop supply, the War Food Administration has issued Food Distribution Order No. 94 restricting purchases in excess of seasonal needs.

The order, effective March 1, 1944, requires crushers and seed dealers to obtain authorization from the Director of Food Distribution to purchase or accept delivery of 1943 crop flaxseed which, together with their existing supplies, would be in excess of normal seasonal needs for crushing and seed deliveries.

The order divides the country into flaxseed crushing areas, and specifies the dates beyond which supplies of the 1943 crop cannot be accumulated for any particular area.

These areas and dates are:

California—June 1, 1944.

Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Texas—Aug. 15, 1944.

Illinois and Wisconsin—Aug. 22, 1944.

Ohio, Oregon, and Erie County, New York, Sept. 1, 1944.

Unless authorized by the Director, crushers and seed dealers may not transfer flaxseed from any of these specified areas to any place not included within these limits.

C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 19, 1944, had completed 4,863 loans on 5,484,986 bus. of 1943 corn in the amount of \$4,624,325.69. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 40,349 loans had been completed on 47,633,169 bus. in the amount of \$36,817,035.01. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (Bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	548	717,926	\$ 636,869.10
Indiana	60	53,182	48,439.87
Iowa	2,820	3,212,541	2,685,086.67
Kansas	12	9,061	7,697.63
Kentucky	2	8,722	8,373.12
Minnesota	302	279,445	233,406.10
Missouri	161	163,603	140,312.72
Nebraska	804	898,425	746,156.94
Ohio	22	14,125	13,362.63
South Dakota ..	132	127,956	104,620.91
Total	4,863	5,484,986	\$4,624,325.69

Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans Outstanding on Other 1943 Loan Programs:

	Loans	Quantity	Amount
Barley	601	519,052 bus.	\$ 381,274.66
Flaxseed	1,997	547,246 bus.	1,452,919.64
Sorghums	19	30,009 bus.	25,341.58
Soybeans	427	209,581 bus.	385,192.24
Rye	137	93,844 bus.	70,485.53
Dry Beans	73	7,415,145 lbs.	473,487.35
Dry Peas	98	3,669,474 lbs.	160,891.49
Hay & Pasture Seed	94	173,643 lbs.	19,654.35



Corn Subsidy Eliminated

Originally under M.P.R. 346, a Commodity Credit Corp. subsidy of \$1.80 ton was provided for corn moving from interior to seaboard when the price of corn was advanced from \$1.02 to \$1.07. This subsidy was designed to prevent reflected increases in price of corn products. However, in the revision of M.P.R. 346 the county by county price structure removed the necessity for the C.C.C. subsidy.

Amendment to M.P.R. 401, effective Mar. 6, eliminates reference to this subsidy provision which has been reported as causing confusion.

1944 Red Cross War Fund

When bombs fall there is no time to send help half way around the world. When a badly wounded fighting man needs a transfusion, it is too late to begin looking for a blood donor or find a nurse to care for him. When a lonely soldier learns of trouble at home, he needs help immediately.

The American Red Cross provides that help wherever and whenever the need arises. A continuous procession of blood donors must be maintained, nurses must be recruited for the Army and Navy, trained Red Cross workers and supplies must be sent to camps, hospitals and foreign theaters of operation the world over. To fulfill its many obligations to the armed forces and our people the American Red Cross needs your help.

New Elevator and Feed Mill at Minster, O.

Minster, Ohio, in the southwest corner of Auglaize county, on the L. E. & W. R. R., is the home of a modern feed mill and elevator that does a rushing business. It is owned and operated by the Minster Farmers Exchange, of which Urban Wetzel is manager.

Briefly, this is a complete feed plant fitted for serving farmers with concentrates and processing the grains they bring in. They have a Strong-Scott pneumatic attrition mill installed on the workfloor, along with a 60-h.p. Jacobson hammer mill. Receiving driveways were provided with a 20 ton 34 ft. Fairbanks-Morse scale. The grain is received over this scale, as well as ear corn which is dumped into pits using a Sidney type truck lift.

The mill is equipped with two legs. A corn cracker and grader unit was installed using a Sidney corn grader and a King corn cutter. A Strong-Scott one-ton mixer was installed, and the oils are handled at this plant by air. A large warehouse was provided and an out-going driveway where they serve the customers in an enclosed driveway with prepared feeds.

All machines are fitted with Fairbanks-Morse and G. E. motors. A special electric panel was provided for distribution to the various machines. All bins are fitted with special fittings designed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Bins were provided for handling bulk feeds, also a Sidney corn sheller with drags for handling the ear corn products to the sheller.

A Sidney corn cleaner was installed, special corn bins and dust bins being provided, along with bulk ground feed bins for serving the customers with bulk feeds.

The whole plant was painted with white enamel on the inside and presents an attractive, clean appearance. A full basement was provided under the entire building, and the outside of the building is covered with Johns Manville asbestos shingles.

Magnetic separators and Strong-Scott combination scalpels and feeders were provided for the grinding machines. A special new type Jacobson drag feeder was provided for handling the ear corn to the hammer mill. This plant was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

See outside front cover.

Changes in Moisture Content of Stored Wheat

Local increases in the moisture content of dry wheat stored in country elevator annexes, occasionally observed in western Canada, appeared, according to a laboratory experiment, due chiefly to a temperature differential established during winter, as reported by J. Ansel Anderson in the *Canadian Journal of Research*.

Air in the warmer parts of the grain contains more water vapor than that in the colder, and moisture is transferred either by diffusion or by convective movement of the air as a whole. A temperature difference of 35° C. across 6 ft. of grain having an initial moisture content of 14.6 per cent caused the moisture content at the cold end (0°) to rise to over 20 per cent in 316 days.

Indications were that this movement of moisture is slow, and that equilibrium conditions are never established for any practical length of time or mass of wheat.

Maladjustment of Corn and Hog Prices

P. R. O'Brien, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, appeared before a Senate investigating committee Mar. 1, at Washington.

"I don't like to be an alarmist," O'Brien told the senate agriculture food supplies subcommittee, "but I am alarmed by our present grain situation. I am more alarmed that no one here is doing anything constructive to remedy the situation."

"The inescapable fact is that we are draining our wheat reserves at an alarming rate. We cannot continue that rate and not face the necessity of bread rationing."

O'Brien said he believed the quickest and simplest way to get grain and live stock prices back into balance would be to boost the ceiling price on corn to \$1.45 a bushel at Chicago. This would make feeding of corn to hogs less profitable, he said, thus reducing consumption for that purpose.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation during the four years of its operation turned over to farmers 62,470,873 bus. of wheat on 407,884 losses, and received in premium payments 41,880,301 bus. Congress has ended the program on the ground not a sufficient number of farmers participated and that it was too expensive.—P.J.P.

Stocks of wheat held by mills at the close of the quarterly period ended Dec. 31, 1943, amounted to 173,787,598 bus. as compared with 194,920,888 bus. reported for the preceding quarter and 190,501,700 bus. reported as of Dec. 31, 1942.—Bureau of the Census.

Books Received

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL IN GREAT BRITAIN is very informative work by Jules Backman and published by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. Price, 50c.

THE PRICE CONTROL AND SUBSIDY PROGRAM IN CANADA surveys the comprehensive subsidy policy of the Dominion. By Jules Backman. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. Paper, 68 pages, 50c.

TRAFFIC LAW AND PROCEDURE will be valuable as a reference for traffic men, giving the Interstate Commerce Act, status and duties of regulated interstate carriers, car service, extension and abandonment of railroad facilities, transit services and privileges, penalties and damages for violations of the Interstate Commerce Act, as a reprint of articles being published in the *Traffic World*. Of the three parts Part I is off the press, Part I covering services, Part II as applied to freight rates, and Part III applied to procedure before regulatory bodies. Cloth, 208 pages, \$2. The Traffic Service Corporation, 418 S. Market St., Chicago 7, Ill.

Washington News

The bill passed by Congress continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945, has been approved by the President.

Allocation of wheat—the first step toward bread rationing—will be started before the harvesting of the 1944 crop begins in June, war food administration officials disclosed Mar. 2.

A special House agriculture subcommittee on Feb. 21 approved legislation that would abolish the Farm Security Administration as now constituted. The new bill would transfer assets and duties of the F.S.A. to the Farm Home Corporation established by Congress in 1937 but never given an appropriation.

The War Food Administration is laying definite plans to fulfill the War Production Board request of last November for the stockpiling of some 52 million bushels of corn by July 1. Altho still in formulative discussion stages, plans for the buying program are progressing, according to confirmation given by ranking W.F.A. officials.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Alfred F. Savage has petitioned the court to restrain the Georgie Porgie Co. from using his picture as a trademark on cereal packages. He is now 19 years of age, and the picture shows him at the age of 5 decked out in cowboy raiment.

The Corn Borer in 1943

The general level of European corn borer abundance in 1943 was the highest on record, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Surveys by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in cooperation with State experiment stations and State departments of agriculture, show that borers were almost twice as abundant in 1943 as they were in identical areas in 1942. Significant increases in corn borer abundance in 1943 over that in 1942 occurred in 18 of the 20 infested States in which the current survey was conducted. The two exceptions were New Hampshire and Vermont, where relatively light populations remained about the same in 1943 as in 1942.

The known distribution of the European corn borer was extended appreciably westward and southward in 1943 in continuation of the noticeable spread of the insect in the previous two years. In 1943 the corn borer reached central Iowa and was found over the entire eastern half of the State. The pest was found for the first time in 21 counties of western Wisconsin, extending the infested area to include all except the two northern tiers of counties of the State. Dispersion of the borer westward also occurred in northeastern Missouri and along the Mississippi River southeast of St. Louis. The borer was discovered in 1943 in 35 counties in northern and central Kentucky, the infestation in one section reaching to the southern border of the State. Additional counties were found infested in the northeastern parts of both Virginia and North Carolina. The insect was recorded for the first time in Minnesota in Houston County, the extreme southeastern corner of the State, where a single specimen was found.

The more critical infestations of the borer in 1943 were found in southern New England, on Long Island and in the Hudson River Valley of New York, in central New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

The first generation of the corn borer was not especially injurious to field corn in the Corn Belt States in 1943. The second generation, however, apparently encountered favorable conditions in the fall of 1943 and caused some corn plant breakage.

The European corn borer was abundant in many fields of oats in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in 1943, and caused considerable breakage of the plant stems.

Grain Carriers

Lake navigation is expected to open early, possibly Mar. 15.

Repeal of land grant rates is provided for in H. R. 4184 introduced by Rep. Boren Feb. 15.

Abandonment of 42 miles of the Missouri Pacific from Sedalia to Warsaw, Mo., will be permitted after the lapse of one year from Feb. 10. The traffic has been diverted to motor highway vehicles.

Santa Fe's net railway operating income for January decreased from \$4,985,742 last year to \$3,974,760 this year, operating expenses having increased \$4,361,277, more than offsetting increased gross earnings.

Class I railroads in the Western District in January, 1944, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$18,300,000, compared with \$26,015,440 in the like period of 1943.

J. B. Eastman, O.D.T. director, has been ordered by his physician to a hospital for a rest. A heart condition of several years' standing is aggravated by pressure of work. Deputy Director Chas. D. Young has taken over.

Faribault, Minn.—The state railroad and warehouse commission has ordered C., G. W. R. R. Co. to grant switching privileges to the Minnesota Seed Co., from and to the Milwaukee and the Rock Island roads.—P. J. P.

H. R. 4236, by Chairman Lea of the House interstate and foreign commerce committee, would extend the 2-year limitation on suits for damages to shipments, to "two years or six months after the termination of hostilities in the present war."

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Corporation Commission has ordered the M., K. & T. to allow the building of a spur on the right of way and to furnish switching service to T. D. McGinnis and A. K. Grafe near Coalgate, for coal shipments. Similar action would be taken for grain shippers on a showing that the operation would be profitable to the railroad and the shipper.

Chicago, Ill.—The bi-monthly meeting of the O.D.T.-I.C.C. Grain and Grain Products Transportation Committee was held Feb. 16 and 17. A resolution was adopted urging the O.D.T. to amend its original Order No. 18-A to provide that loadings of grain and grain products be limited to the capacities marked on cars. This would prevent overloading under the present order which permits loading to near visible capacity.

The Public Service Commission of Utah has filed objections to Examiner Weaver's report on grain rates to Southern territory. The Commission holds that Utah and Southern Idaho ship grain to the South and the system of rates proposed for Washington, Oregon and northern Idaho should apply to the entire western district. The Commission said the proposed rate break system imposed too much of a burden on the mountain-Pacific producers of wheat.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Feb. 26 totaled 48,084 cars, a decrease of 2,659 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,584 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of February 26 totaled 33,049 cars, a decrease of 2,439 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 1,811 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Memphis Merchants Exchange has filed ten exceptions to the report of Examiner F. M. Weaver in the southern grain

rate case, No. 17000, holding that industries at the gateways should not be penalized under any false theories of rate making, such as Weaver's mileage scale with circuitry limitations. Four exceptions to Weaver's report have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, stating that Minneapolis should have thru rates from the origin territory, with transit.

Because of government restrictions, the danger of insufficient locomotives and cars first became the Number I war-time problem of the railways. Next, for the same reason, lack of rail became their Number I problem. And now, because of the continuing policy of drafting experienced employees, man-power has become their Number I problem. They cannot get enough employees to make needed repairs of the inadequate supply of locomotives and cars that they have; or to switch them into trains or promptly to move the trains after they are made up. They cannot get enough labor to do needed maintenance work on tracks and terminals.—*Railway Age*.

Hopper Cars for Grain on C. & N-W.

Railroad cars built for cement have come to the aid of the midwestern grain shippers.

R. L. Williams, chief executive officer of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., explains that as the result of successful experiments approximately 400 covered hopper cars are being used by the railroad for grain transportation. The pioneering step was taken, he said, to offset partly the shortage in standard grain cars in the corn and wheat belts.

"It is a fact," he said, "that the grain belt has been confronted with a shortage of grain cars. In our efforts to utilize our rolling stock to the maximum, we have found that cement cars, under certain conditions, lend themselves well to the movement of grain."

Covered hopper cars are waterproof and are built to carry dry bulk cement which is loaded thru top hatches and unloaded thru hoppers under the cars. Because they can be loaded to the roof, the cars can carry about 40 tons of wheat and 44 tons of corn or soybeans, almost similar to the capacity of standard grain equipment.

"The cars are routed necessarily to elevators equipped with track pits or other suitable means of receiving the grain thru hoppers," Williams said, "and are being used largely in delivering grain from country stations to on-line terminal markets, such as Omaha, Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Des Moines."

Williams explained that the cars will be returned to cement transportation without delay or difficulty when they are required for the movement of that commodity.

Trying to Make Rail Freight Rates Uniform

A serious threat to the free flow of commerce is found in twelve bills and two resolutions now pending in Congress. They propose to make railroad freight rates "uniform" throughout the United States, with mileage and cost as the primary elements to be considered. Two of the bills, one in the Senate and the other in the House, go farther by proposing a rate system patterned on the parcel post system of rate making.

These bills would deprive the Interstate Commerce Commission of its authority to make freight rates in keeping with prevailing conditions in industry and agriculture. Territorial relationships and the needs of industry would be totally disregarded.

As commerce and industry developed, the freight rate structure of the country has been changed to meet new conditions. It is now proposed to change this method by making freight rates "uniform" and then let industry fit itself into the new rigid pattern. The method of permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine just and reasonable rates, after hearing the interested parties, would be discarded. The bill sponsored by the governors of southern states requires the Commission to prescribe a scale for uniform application. Any change in it, therefore, could be made only after application therefor and hearing thereon, under the Commission's present procedure. At present any carrier or carriers may propose a change by the simple expedient of filing a tariff, giving thirty days' notice. That period of notice, by application to the Commission, can be reduced to one day's notice. Such short notice is often authorized after shippers and carriers in conference, have agreed on the nature and desirability of a change.

The National Industrial Traffic League points out in a statement prepared by its Special Committee appointed to study this subject, that the emphasis laid on mileage by the proposal of the southern governors would have a destructive effect not only on group relationship of freight rates but on the groups themselves; also on export and import rates via the various ports. For example: Coal to Chicago, the requirements respecting mileage would result in widening the difference between the Brazil-Clinton, Ind., group and the Springfield, Ill., group from 10 to 42 cents; and between the Brazil-Clinton group from 35 to 59 cents.

Uniform rates, treated in accordance with the southern governors' rules of mileage emphasis would break the existing parity of rates on exports and imports via the ports of Baltimore, Savannah and New Orleans. At present the first class export rates from Chicago via Baltimore, Savannah and New Orleans are \$1.54. Under the proposal of the southern governors, the rate to and from Baltimore would become



Cement Loading Car of Steel, Hoppered, Used for Grain

\$1.95, from Savannah \$2.47, and from New Orleans \$2.31.

Experienced traffic men, with possibly some exceptions, hold a conviction that rates resulting from the proposed "uniform" directive from Congress, would be to localize trade and industry, forcing small areas to become self sufficient. Long hauls would be prohibitive in cost, at least over railroads. Inasmuch as the bill refers only to railroad transportation, other agencies of transport might extend their operations.

Seed Firm Fined Second Time for Violation

Found guilty for the second time of violating the Federal Seed Act, the Springfield Seed Co. of Springfield, Mo., was fined \$275 recently by the United States district court, the War Food Administration reports.

Th company was found guilty on 11 counts. Last fall the same company was found guilty on three counts and fined \$25.

The recent offense involved the shipment of 610 bags of sorghum, 14 bags of soybeans, 5 bags of millet and 1 bag of sweet clover seed. On five shipments of sorghum seed and one each of millet, soybean and sweet clover, the labels bore false statements concerning germination. One shipment of sorghum seed was not labeled to show the germination and was found to have a test of only 50 per cent. Two shipments of sorghum were labeled "Orange Cane" but were found to be mixtures. Another lot of sorghum seed, in addition to being falsely labeled as to germination, was designated as "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane" but was found to be of the "Colman" variety.

One lot of sorghum seed shipped into Arkansas was labeled as free of noxious weed seed but investigation showed that it contained 18 Johnson grass seeds a pound, enough to prohibit its sale in the state and from shipment into the state, under interstate commerce regulations.

Four shipments of sorghum seed and one shipment of millet seed were also represented as "hybrid seed." Officials say there is no true hybrid sorghum or millet seed available for commercial trade.

January Inspections of Soybeans

Inspected receipts of soybeans in January were only about 60 per cent of those for December, but showed improvement in quality. The January inspections totaled 3,133 cars compared with 5,603 cars the preceding month. Inspections for the first four months of the season totaled 61,555 cars compared with 37,375 cars for the same period a year ago.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in January was somewhat higher than that for December. Seventy-four per cent graded No. 2 or better in January compared with 66 per cent in December. Eighty-six per cent graded No. 2 or better October through January this season compared with 41 per cent for the corresponding months last year.

Inspections of soybeans in January included the equivalent of 98 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 51 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, January, 1944, in Carlots¹

Class	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam- ple	Total
Yellow	1,100	1,215	682	64	55	3,116
Green	1	...	...	...	...	1
Brown	2	...	...	...	...	2
Black	1	2	1	...	...	4
Mixed	5	3	1	...	...	10
Total cars	1,109	1,220	684	65	55	3,133
Oct.-Jan.	33,042	19,999	7,153	940	421	...
1943-44 per- cent	54	32	12	1	1	...
Oct.-Jan.	6,619	8,496	7,500	5,257	9,503	...
1942-43 per- cent	18	23	20	14	25	...

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus equal 1 carlot.

Supply Trade

Bismarck, N. D.—C. E. Hershey will represent R. R. Howell Co. in this territory.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual meeting of the National Scale Men's Ass'n will be held Mar. 13, 14, at the Hotel Sherman.

Farm Silo erection is hampered by manpower shortage in construction crews, reports the Silo Industry Advisory Committee.

New York, N. Y.—Arthur Kudner, head of Arthur Kudner, Inc., and one of the outstanding advertising men of the country, died in Los Angeles, Feb. 18.

Great Falls, Mont.—Robert George, for several years ass't manager of this branch of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., has been appointed manager to succeed A. W. Hawkinson, deceased.

Dubuque, Ia.—The Arkel Safety Bag Co. has started the manufacture of crinkle paper containers. The paper containers manufactured by the Arkel Company are used for protection from weather and transportation hazards of many of types of good products.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B., Feb. 18, issued an amendment to direction No. 5 of Regulation No. 3, prohibiting the extension of AA-1 and AA-2 blanket maintenance, repair and operating ratings to secure production materials on the list attached to the direction.

Washington, D. C.—Rules governing returns of excess or unused allotments of controlled materials have been modified to bring them into conformity with W.P.B.'s decentralized operations, the Controlled Materials Plan Division of the War Production Board announced, Feb. 17. The modified rules, which are contained in direction No. 26 to C.M.P. Regulation No. 1, as amended Feb. 15, pointed out that excess or unused allotments which originated with W.P.B. field offices should be returned to such field offices.

Washington, D. C.—At a recent meeting of the Transmission Belt Manufacturers Advisory Committee all stated that 95 per cent of their sales are for replacements, maintenance and repair purposes rather than original installations. It was explained that heavy strains had been placed on machinery and equipment because of the necessity for war plants to operate on a greatly increased schedule. In many instances plants are on a 24-hour basis, and this increased operation has placed added strain on belting. It was also pointed out that many of the belts now being produced are not as durable as those manufactured in normal times.

Washington, D. C.—In applications for construction priorities the new procedure benefits the contractor in that it will: Reduce the preliminary work required of the applicant. Reduce the processing time in the WPB. Make unnecessary the specific listing of all the construction materials and building service equipment needed. a. The applicant need only list the restricted materials and certain scarce items of building service equipment which are specifically described in the "Construction Limitations" which are a part of the instructions for Form WPB-617; i. e., if any waiver of the material limitations is requested, the exceptions must be stated and justified in the application for authority to acquire or construct facilities. (Form WPB-617.) b. This will not only simplify the original application, but also will reduce the number of amended or additional applications which were heretofore necessary.

Wheat Ground by reporting mills during 1943 amounted to 531,511,776 bus., against 495,313,995 bus. in 1942. The average quantity of wheat used per sack of flour was 138.8 pounds and the average production of offal was 39.5 pounds, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Pioneer Builder Passes Away

James L. Record, whose firm built many of the grain elevators at Northwestern terminals, died Mar. 2, at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., after an illness of several months. He would have been 87 years of age Apr. 15.

Born in Franklin, Vt., he went to Minnesota in 1874, working in Lake City as a custom thresherman. In 1885 he and L. C. Barnett of Minneapolis formed the Barnett & Record Co.

Pioneering in the design of grain storages his firm saw the development of and kept step with the use as construction material of wood, steel, brick, tile and concrete for grain elevators, now also designing and building mills and industrial plants.

Besides those constructed by his company many large grain elevators have been designed by engineers trained in his offices.

In 1902 he founded and became president of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., and when it and two other firms were merged to form the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. he was made chairman in 1929.

Planning Greater Service to Users of Moisture Testers

Twenty-five field service men on the Seedburo-Steinlite staff attended a meeting at the Midland Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 10 and 11, sponsored by L. M. Smith, pres., and P. W. Burrows, general manager of Seedburo Equipment Co. Most of the time was devoted to technical discussions related to operating and servicing the Steinlite Electronic Moisture Tester for grain, dehydrated foods and related products. Some attention was devoted to the new Mangelsdorf Seed Germinator and other grain and seed laboratory apparatus sponsored by Seedburo Equipment Co. The essential theme of the meeting was: "How to Be of Greater Service to Steinlite Users."

Attending the meeting from the Steinlite Laboratories, Inc., Atchison, Kan., were F. A. Mangelsdorf and Eugene Moore. W. I. Brockson of Gebhardt and Brockson Advertising Agency, discussed the Seedburo publicity program and how it is serving Steinlite users.

Field service men in attendance were: S. J. Alexander, Commerce Building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; M. J. Mains, Paxton, Ill.; D. L. Mains, Quincy, Ill.; Harry R. Clark, Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb.; E. Orvis, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. P. Dick, Waynesville, Ill.; J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. Harders, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. P. Reid, Circleville, O.; C. W. Gottman, Rushville, Ind.; Chas. H. Clark, West Chicago, Ill.; K. S. Fangen, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy, Pa.; E. B. Flack, Flack-Pennell Co., Saginaw, Mich.; Emil Fredrickson, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Snyder, Topeka, Kan.; C. J. Polstra, Winamac, Ind.; C. R. Frazier, Atchison, Kan.; G. L. Rench, Flack-Pennell Co., Saginaw, Mich.; F. K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert Ralph, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Great Falls, Mont.; F. H. Chase, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and L. W. Faulkner, Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill.

Methyl Bromide, used as a fumigant, has been placed under allocation, effective Mar. 1, by amending miscellaneous chemicals order M-340 to include it. W.P.B. exempts small orders of 10 pounds monthly.

The Supreme Court of the United States, Feb. 28, set aside a ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Hecht & Co. of Washington, D. C., where an injunction had been granted at the request of the O.P.A. The Supreme Court held that an injunction was not mandatory on the basis of past violations.

Correction—Discount on 20% Moisture Corn

The ceiling discount on corn containing in excess of 20 per cent moisture was incorrectly stated on page 139 of Feb. 23 number. As corrected it should read:

If the moisture content is 20 per cent or more, deduct 5.75 cents per bushel and in addition deduct 1 cent per bushel for each 0.5 per cent (or fraction thereof) by which the moisture content exceeds 20 per cent.

The first undesignated paragraph of section 20 (f) (2) should read:

If the moisture content is over 15.5 per cent and less than 17.5 per cent deduct 0.5 cent per bushel for each 0.5 per cent (or fraction thereof) by which the moisture content exceeds 15.5 per cent.

The broomcorn ceiling for 1944 has been set at \$300 per ton, the same as last season, for the shed-cured commodity basis fob farm warehouse.—P.J.P.

Leave Post-War Grain Distribution to the Trade

In the international field, the trade simply does not like the recently signed Washington proposals which would parcel the international trade in wheat into quotas, irrespective of merit, and which would impose on importing countries a fixed or minimum price, irrespective of supply or demand. Its lack of flexibility is altogether out of harmony with the realities of uncertain production and requirements. It offers nothing which would adequately replace the continuous demand, or the economic distributive services of the open market, which it seeks to suppress. The trade is as willing as it always has been to modify its own machinery to keep realistically in touch with events, but it will not step aside without protest while Governments embark on unsound schemes which obviously will eventually break down and leave an unbalanced situation for the trade to set aright.

When the war is over, we shall be faced with a very different situation to that which confronted us in the late 1930's. Apart altogether from the emergency relief needs of countries which have felt the heavy hand of the enemy, Great Britain and continental Europe will develop an almost insatiable appetite for grain of almost any description to build up once again their depleted livestock industries.

Assuming that a formula for financing international trade is quickly arrived at, the task of supplying Europe with grain will be one to which the energies and enterprise of grain traders can most usefully be directed. It is one which will call for a great increase in grain production abroad and consequently one which will need a flexible and continuous market.—*Corn Trade News.*

The Grain Trade Council Plans an Active Year

Walter R. McCarthy, of Duluth, Minn., has been elected chairman of the National Grain Trade Council for the coming year. Frank A. Theis of Kansas City was chosen vice-chairman.

At the annual meeting of the National Grain Trade Council in Chicago, five directors were elected who, with the chairman and vice-chairman, will constitute the executive committee. These five are: Ward A. Brown of St. Louis, P. R. O'Brien of Chicago, Ed Morgenstern of Salina, R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis, and J. L. Welsh of Omaha.

The Hutchinson (Kans.) Board of Trade was admitted to membership, their director being Dick Frazee. The Hutchinson Board of Trade thus became the twenty-seventh member admitted since 1937; no member has withdrawn during that time.

The budget of the council was expanded for the coming year. Dues of members were unchanged, but a voluntary increase in assessments for all members was asked and acceptance of the increased rate has been noted in all replies to date from members.

The retiring board paid a merited tribute to the fine leadership of Retiring Chairman J. F. Leahy of Kansas City, and ordered resolutions, in gratitude for his services, to be printed officially.

The board employed R. B. Bowden as executive vice-chairman, Norris J. Burke as legal counsel, and Roger P. Annan as treasurer. It was decided to increase the number of assistants in the Washington office, and the executive vice-chairman was empowered to employ these and other clerical assistants.

Following is the 1944 list of council members, with the name of the director or directors representing each member. Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Walter H. Mills and R. C. Woodworth; Kansas City Board of Trade, G. A. Johnson and E. E. Klecan; Chicago Board of Trade, P. R. O'Brien and A. F. Lindley; Duluth Board of Trade, W. R. McCarthy; St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Ward A. Brown; Omaha Grain Exchange, J. L. Welsh; Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, E. F. LaBudde; Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, F. A. Theis of Kansas City; Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Geo. E. Booth of Chicago; Buffalo Corn Exchange, E. J. Koehnlein; Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Granville Bond; New York Produce Exchange, C. B. Crofton; Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, R. J. Barnes; Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'ns, F. C. Bell of Omaha; North American Export Grain Ass'n, R. J. Barnes of Philadelphia; Peoria Board of Trade, H. H. Dewey; Indianapolis Board of Trade, E. E. Allison; St. Joseph Grain Exchange, C. D. Kieber; Portland Grain Exchange, Geo. Krummeck; San

Francisco Grain Exchange, A. H. Hankerson; Wichita Board of Trade, E. F. Beyer; Enid Board of Trade, Claud Nicholson; Amarillo Grain Exchange, Joe S. Morris; Salina Board of Trade, Ed Morgenstern; Hutchinson Board of Trade, Dick Frazee; Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, K. K. Smith; Sioux City Grain Exchange, C. E. McDonald.

Corn Ceiling at Illinois Barge Loading Points

W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, has obtained from the price attorney of the O.P.A., at Peoria, Ill., an interpretation making it plain that country elevators on points in the vicinity of barge loading points may determine their formula price on the basis of the formula price from their nearest barge loading point less 2.5 cents and transportation charges at the applicable scale. The corn purchased under this formula must be shipped by barge if the elevator is to obtain the full margin of 2.5 cents used in arriving at its maximum price under the barge formula.

Any corn purchased and shipped by rail must be sold on the basis of the elevator's rail ceiling or "on track" price. As an example let us take a point 20 miles from Morris, with an 8 cent freight rate to Chicago, that has a formula price of \$1.16. The "on track" price at this elevator would be \$1.16 less 4.5c or \$1.115, and price to the producer would be \$1.09.

The barge ceiling, using the barge formula price at Morris of \$1.1475, less truck charges of 2.25c would be \$1.125, and price to producer would be \$1.10.

There can be but one ceiling price when it comes to the purchase of corn from the producer, namely, the \$1.10, which means that the elevator to derive his full margin of 2.5c must deliver to the barge. To ship by rail would mean the margin was reduced to 1.5c, as it can make no rail shipment at a price more than its "on track" price of \$1.115 without being in violation of the regulation.

Money in circulation increased from \$35 in 1914 to more than \$150 per capita in 1944. Since the war started the number of \$100 bills in circulation has increased from 8,000,000 to 27,000,000.

The Red Cross packed and shipped approximately 7,500,000 food parcels for distribution to prisoners of war held by Axis nations! These packages, containing processed American foods, canned meats, powdered milk, cheese, sugar from western beet fields, and other products gladden the hearts of our men during their tedious hours in prison camp. American prisoners receive a package a week.

At the National Grain Trade Council's Annual Meeting in Chicago



Left to Right (1) Granville Bond, Boston; Ward Brown, St. Louis, and F. C. Bell of Omaha.

(2) C. E. McDonald, Sioux City, looks on as W. R. McCarthy, Duluth, newly elected chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, opens the annual meeting.

(3) Norris J. Burke, Legal Counsel; J. F. Leahy, Retiring Chairman, and P. R. O'Brien, Director, at the National Grain Trade Council meeting in Chicago.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Fair Oaks, Ark.—Plyler Bros. will begin at once construction of a 100,000-bag capacity rice warehouse. The structure will be completed in time to handle this year's crop.—P. J. P.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The mill building of the O.K. Feed Mills was damaged by fire recently, the flames originating in the top of the structure. A quantity of corn stored in the structure was water damaged. Warehouses and the office building were saved. The mill was closed as a result, but sufficient grain and feed is in the warehouses to permit continued operation of the business. Collier Wenderoth, president of the O.K. Co. stated.

CALIFORNIA

Escalon, Calif.—C. J. Coleman of San Francisco has purchased the Rampoldi Feed Store and Warehouse. He was superintendent of the Islais Creek Grain Terminal in San Francisco before coming here.

Gridley, Calif.—Problems of the feed business were discussed by Walter Jansen of Lincoln, owner of the local Jansen Mill, at a recent meeting of local Rotarians. He was introduced by Ed Anderson, manager of the local feed plant.

San Jacinto, Calif.—The Sanjax Milling Co., new company that recently bought the McClintock Feed Co., has taken charge of the business with Howard E. Devine of Los Angeles as manager. Mr. Devine formerly was with the California Milling Co.

Sacramento, Calif.—William J. Cecil, California state director of agriculture, declared that the C.C.C. was buying and shipping "dirty wheat" out of Vancouver, B. C., with full knowledge of its condition and that the California state law would require recleaning. Mr. Cecil charged that some 800,000 bus. of "desperately needed Canadian wheat for California livestock is now piling up at San Francisco and San Pedro and the War Shipping Administration is seriously considering terminating the entire wheat importation program unless the congested situation in the ports is immediately remedied." Earl Corey, C.C.C. western head, in Portland, Ore., announced that unless the congested port situation is straightened out, the shipments will be stopped. Mr. Corey blames the California noxious weed law for the congestion at the two ports in question, but Gov. Warren of California in reply contended that cleaning wheat under the law only held up a small portion of the shipments. The real trouble, the governor contends, is that wheat was being brought in in such quantities that port facilities could not properly take care of it. Ray E. Lee, Vancouver manager for the Canadian Wheat Board, in a statement issued said every bushel of wheat going out of the port of Vancouver had been commercially cleaned according to the standard set by the Canadian Grain Act. He said California officials charged that the wheat loaded at Vancouver contained quantities of quack grass seed which is banned by the state law. The big problem is transportation from ships to consumers. Neither San Francisco nor San Pedro are equipped to handle bulk grain discharge in large quantity and Vancouver shipped 6,000,000 bus. to those ports in January alone, with additional large parcels cleared since then from Vancouver.

Tulelake, Calif.—The Pacific Supply Co-operative recently purchased the mill and warehouses of Martin Bros. here and at Klamath Falls.

Petaluma, Calif.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart have purchased the equipment and stock of the Consumers Feed Store from the Globe Mills Co. and will continue to operate the business.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Dr. A. E. Cliffe, consultant to the feed division of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, addressed the monthly meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists. Toronto Section, at the University of Toronto.

Winnipeg, Man.—Second reading has been given in the Saskatchewan legislature to private bills drafted for the amalgamation of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., and Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., under the name of Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.—W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., has been elected a member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s board of governors. He also is a member of the Dominion Food Advisory Council, first vice-president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and vice-president of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., local mill, which has been closed for some time, is again operating. New equipment has been installed, augmenting the capacity which was 500 bbls. per day. C. J. Kent recently was appointed district manager for the company. Heavy export demand for Canadian flour is responsible for bringing this mill back into operation.

Windsor, Ont.—Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Ltd., is to build a public terminal elevator here at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. Construction is to start immediately and the elevator is expected to be in operation this fall. Storage capacity of the elevator will be 1,325,000 bus. of grain. Sufficient ground has been acquired for additions to the elevator later. The elevator will be equipped with a marine leg of 25,000-bu. per hour capacity, and also equipped to load out into the largest freight boats at the rate of 30,000 bus. hourly. A public business will be conducted altho the elevator will be used largely for Hiram Walker's own needs.

Toronto, Ont.—Shipments of all feeding grains from western Canada to the eastern provinces can be made now only under special permit. However wheat for export and to Fort William and for mills in the east is being given priority. The reason for this new regulation is that feeding grains had been rolling into the east from the western provinces under the government special plan of shipment, with the result that many eastern dealers had become plugged with grain and cars were not unloaded as rapidly as could be desired in view of the scarcity of transportation equipment for the movement of grain in other directions. There are reserve stocks of grain at points in the eastern provinces that may be called upon to cover any need that may arise while the present restrictions are on.

ILLINOIS

Brocton, Ill.—Nelson Connley, formerly of Oakland, is employed at the People's Grain Co.

Chestnut, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. will replace its elevator with a new one soon. The old one is being razed.—P. J. P.

Greenville, Ill.—J. M. Daniels has been employed as manager of the Greenville Equity Elevator. He succeeds Dale Brown who resigned.

Fairmount, Ill.—Fred Rohrscheib, 59, escaped with a skinned shoulder when hit in the back with a grain hoist while working at the local elevator recently.—P. J. P.

Bluffs, Ill.—Henry Berger, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, was taken to Our Saviour's Hospital in Jacksonville recently, because of a serious heart ailment.

Esmond, Ill.—Sam T. Zeller, who resigned the first of the year as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, has taken over the job as manager of the B. W. Jones Trust farms near Genoa.

Mendota, Ill.—John Gibbs was retained as manager of the Henkel Grain Co. for the coming year at the annual meeting of stockholders. A five per cent dividend was declared for stockholders.

Pierson Station, Ill.—Carl Sutter was re-employed for another year as manager of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co. elevator. At the recent annual meeting he reported a net profit for 1943 of \$10,037.62.

Fenton, Ill.—Lester Meyers was rehired for another year as manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. at the recent annual meeting. The company did a business in excess of \$289,000 in the year recently closed, and handled over 300,000 bus. of grain.

Chebanse, Ill.—John E. Clausen is new manager of the Chebanse Grain & Coal Co. elevator. Charles Timm, who has been connected with the company for several years, will be an assistant. Mr. Clausen is a retired farmer. He succeeds William C. Tuttle, manager for 25 years.

Augusta, Ill.—Ernest (Bill) Hedrick was elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting, succeeding his father, Homer Hedrick, who resigned after 23 years' service, because of ill health. "Bill" has been employed as assistant manager for several years.

Altona, Ill.—The assets of the Altona Livestock Shippers Ass'n consisting of money, scale and scale house, were given to the Altona Co-operative Grain Co. with the provision that the scale and scale house be maintained for the benefit of shippers, the Shippers Ass'n having voted to be dissolved.

Decatur, Ill.—E. M. Bailey, manager of the export division of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., has been reappointed to the advisory com'te of the University of Illinois college of commerce and business administration. Mr. Bailey, representing foreign trade, has served on the com'te about 8 years.—P. J. P.

Thomasboro, Ill.—Mayor George J. Babb of Champaign was re-elected to his 40th term as president of the Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co. at its recent annual meeting. Albert Shaede was retained as manager of the elevator. Directors voted a dividend of \$10 a share on the company's stock.—P. J. P.

Hillsdale, Ill.—Fred Reuter, manager of the Hillsdale Co-op. Elevtr. Co. elevator, reported at the recent annual meeting that the past year was one of the most successful in the company's history. A new grain drier was installed and a new corn sheller was purchased.

Fairbury, Ill.—Honegger Bros., who recently purchased the west elevator of S. C. Van Horne, are erecting a cupola on the building which will facilitate the handling of grain used in their feed mill. The grain will be elevated into the cupola and then fed by gravitation into a large spout to their feed mill across the T. P. & W. tracks.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The first of several public meetings to be held under auspices of the Cissna Park Co-op. Grain & Coal Co., to discuss agricultural problems with the farmer was held Feb. 14. "Seeds" was the subject under consideration. Prof. J. C. Hackleman of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, a seed specialist, was the speaker. A. D. Goers, manager of the grain company, presided.

Decatur, Ill.—Consolidated profit of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 declined to \$1,862,365 from \$1,910,422 in 1942; the production of both the corn and soybean divisions, however, exceeded the record levels established in the preceding year. Earnings were \$3.82 a common share against \$3.85 in 1942. While the dollar volume of net sales for the year just ended rose about \$6,000,000, net profit was only 2.79 per cent of sales, as compared with 3.18 per cent in the preceding year. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the cumulative preferred stock, \$5 series, was declared Feb. 21, payable Mar. 20 to holders on record Mar. 10.

Quincy, Ill.—The Adams County Shippers Ass'n in annual meeting recently reported the last fiscal year was the best in the history of the shippers. Total receipts for merchandise sold and live stock shipped amounted to \$754,023. C. C. Mast, manager of the co-operative ever since it was started 25 years ago, reported. Cash dividends of \$2,500 were distributed. Directors for the coming year were elected. The Shippers is a Farm Bureau affiliate and has 1,050 stockholders and members. The net worth is \$70,297 and the total assets are \$89,243. A few years ago the Shippers Ass'n bought the entire property of the Collins Plow Co., including the office building and several large buildings used for warehouse, storage and in the making of insecticides. Manager Mast said that 355 tons, or more than 10 freight car loads of insecticides, made here were shipped last year to Iran where airplanes dusted the powder over fields to stop a plague of locust. In listing sales in the last fiscal year, Mr. Mast reported sale of \$14,006 of seeds and \$134,015 of feeds, sprays and orchard materials, amounting to a total of \$203,187 and \$550,835 of live stock that was shipped and sold for co-operating members.—P. J. P.

Roseville, Ill.—C. Oscar Merkle, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator since 1935, was retained in that position for the coming year at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. A report of the business of the company for the past year showed a gain of 100 per cent over any previous year.

Oneida, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative during the past year handled at its elevator 272,322 bus. of corn, 54,845 bus. of oats, 18,941 bus. of wheat, and 83,375 bus. of soybeans, Leo K. Windish, manager, reported at the recent annual meeting. A net profit of \$6,541.32 was realized. A 10 per cent dividend on capital stock as of Dec. 21 was paid.

Galesburg, Ill.—Donald J. Wallace, Chicago, and Frank W. Schafer have formed a new feed firm, the Schafer-Wallace Co., with offices here. Mr. Wallace was manager of the feed department of E. G. James Co., Chicago, for over two years, and prior to that had been connected with Marblehead Lime Co., Bisbee Linseed Co., and Riverdale Products Co.

Newark, Ill.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Newark Farmers Grain Co. a patronage dividend of 1c per bushel for all grain handled and 10 per cent on other purchases was declared. This company is unique in that it owns the railroad extending from Millington to Newark and owns its locomotive used in transporting cars on the railroad.

Decatur, Ill.—Production has begun in the new half-million-dollar soybean flour plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., A. E. Staley, Jr., president, stated. Construction began on the new building last year to expedite plans to expand the company's production of edible soybean products. Increased edible soybean product output is in line with the War Food Administration's request for that type of production, and represents a conversion at the plant from manufacture of soybean meal.

Isabel, Ill.—Albert Rodgers and son are the owners of two corn cob crushers that are installed along the Pennsylvania Railroad track. The crusher has a concrete bottom and a platform has been built over the floor and the cob crushers are under the platform. A blower blows the crushed cobs into the cars ready to ship. The machine is operated with tractors and two cars can be filled daily, each car containing an average of 22 tons. After the cobs are crushed they go thru a one-inch screen.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—Three burglaries in one week establishes a record, tho an unwelcome one, Harry Carrell, manager of the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. elevator believes. That is the number of times the elevator was broken into recently, thieves calling on successive nights. A small amount of money was taken on each occasion and a box of pencils. The latter was found later, the thieves having discovered the pencils were stamped with the grain company's name. Unsuccessful attempts to open the safe were made on each occasion.

Galena, Ill.—Francis J. Ortscheid, in the feed and grain business here, and Miss Hazel L. Marsden were married recently.

CHICAGO NOTES

John C. Stewart has retired from partnership in Hicks & Price.

Morris Mather, a member of the Board of Trade since 1938, died Feb. 27.

John Trucco, 48, associated with the Stratton Grain Co., died Mar. 6 in St. Anthony's Hospital.

The C.C.C. was unable to purchase 600,000 bus. of cash grain recently for immediate shipment. Warehousemen called in, requested 30 to 45 days to obtain the grain.

The annual meeting of the American Corn Millers Federation will be held May 3 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Sec'y Harry Hunter announced. The directors of the association will meet the day before.

Willard M. Pearson has been named manager of the mineral feed division of the Marblehead Lime Co., Bernard L. McNulty, president of the company, recently announced. Mr. Pearson has had several years' experience in animal husbandry and scientific feeding.

C. Van Horssen, president of the Chicago Feed Club, announced the next meeting of the club will be on March 24. Donald J. Wallace has resigned his position as manager of the feed department for E. G. James Co. and has entered into a partnership in the feed business with Frank W. Schafer, of Galesburg, Ill.

INDIANA

Oxford, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed & Hatchery sustained a fire loss Jan. 15.

Paoli, Ind.—A new batch mixer has been installed in the Paoli Milling Co. plant.—H. H. H.

Elberfeld, Ind.—Fred Kanyre, 69, for-years operator of a local grain elevator, died recently.—H. H. H.

Versailles, Ind.—The Farmers Feed & Grain Co. presented two stage shows free the night of Feb. 15 at the Milan Theatre. Paul Wiley is manager of the grain company.

Mentone, Ind.—Northern Indiana Co-operative Ass'n has increased its capital stock by amendment to 7,200 shares common and 800 shares preferred stock of \$25 par value.—P. J. P.

Monterey, Ind.—Isaac Slonaker of Culver has taken over the management of the Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Henry Langenbahr, manager for the past eight years, who resigned to work on his farm.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Edward D. Evans, 76, president of the Evans Milling Co., died of a heart ailment at his home Feb. 24. He was a member of the board of governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade many years.

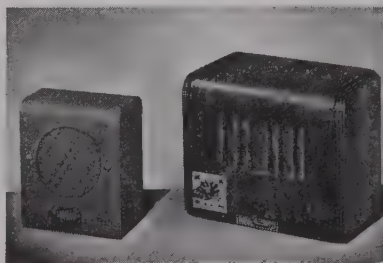
Fort Wayne, Ind.—M. Clifford Townsend, former governor of Indiana, is now associated with the Central Soya Co., Inc., and its subsidiary, the McMillen Feed Mills, as consultant on legislative problems and public relations.

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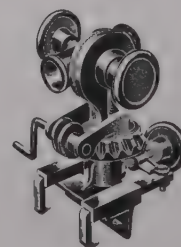
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Rensselaer, Ind.—Harry Hartley, 70, who managed the Farmers Elevator here a number of years ago, died recently at Kentland, following several years' illness.

Winchester, Ind.—Leonard Isbister of Chicago is a new employe in the Goodrich Bros. Co., handling the company's cash grain and futures trade. Mr. Isbister was associated with the Norris Grain Co. for the past few years.

Enos (Morocco R.F.D.), Ind.—John Colbourne, operator of the Enos Grain Co. elevator which burned recently, has been in Washington, D. C., endeavoring to obtain government approval of his plan to rebuild the local plant.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Warsaw Grain & Milling Co. has been sold by Victor D. Mock, receiver, to Ross W. Sittler, Joe J. Ettinger and Franklin I. Seaman. The sale included the grist mill, building, all permanent and movable fixtures and machinery and equipment.

Wabash, Ind.—The Wabash County Farm Bureau has received authority from W.P.B. to complete its local soybean mill, one of four mills constructed by the state bureau. The plant will extract oil from the beans and sell the residue to farmers as stock feed.

Clay City, Ind.—Ira H. Beatty, who has operated a feed mill on Road 157 at the east edge of town for 24 years, recently sold the mill to Jesse Schauwecker, formerly associated with the Schauwecker coal mining company. He will place the mill in operation at once. Mr. Beatty is retiring because of ill health.

Seymour, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s hominy mill burned Feb. 17. The three-story brick structure was used for grain and seed storage and housed machinery for the manufacture of hominy meal. J. W. Beckman of Brownstown is president and manager of the company. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Mellott, Ind.—The new soybean plant operated under supervision of Knowles & Sons in connection with their grain elevator, the Mellott Grain Co., now is in full production, on 24 hours daily schedule, using three shifts of 10 men each. The plant is being used 100 per cent for war production. Equipped with latest type machinery, it has a processing capacity of 950 bus. of soybeans every 24 hours. Production of soybean meal is at the rate of 22 tons every 24 hours; 8,500 lbs. daily of soybean oil is produced.—P. J. P.

IOWA

Coggon, Ia.—A. W. Savage, veteran lumberman, coal and grain dealer, died recently.

Newburg, Ia.—Walter Keup is new assistant manager of the Newburg Elvtr Co. elevator.

Elk Horn, Ia.—Everett Peterson of Jacksonville is the new manager of the Elk Horn Elevator.

Sheldon, Ia.—Leonard Dekker is now employed as a helper at the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator.

Oakland, Ia.—Loren Reed has closed his feed and seed store, selling the stock to the Oakland Elvtr. Co. for whom he began work on March 1.

Mt. Auburn, Ia.—Grover Wiese has succeeded Ralph Gardner as manager of the L. L. Froning elevator. Mr. Gardner is moving on a farm.

Jefferson, Ia.—Ora Anderson, 77, well known grain dealer here for many years before his retirement from business several years ago, died recently.

Atlantic, Ia.—W. A. Johnson of the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co., recently tore ligaments in his leg and sprained an ankle in a fall on ice covered walk.

Paullina, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is occupying its new modern office. Improvements include air conditioning. George J. Rohwer is manager.

Humboldt, Ia.—Carl Cook is opening a feed store in the former Arnold building.

Bloomfield, Ia.—A. T. Dahlgren, mayor of Bloomfield, has opened a feed store to be known as Dahlgren's Feed Store, and will handle a complete line of stock feeds.

Marble Rock, Ia.—Mayne Spaulding was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at the recent annual meeting. Gerald Adams was named assistant manager.

Buckeye, Ia.—W. O. Lettow is constructing a feed mill and mixing plant at an estimated cost of \$17,000. The plant will be for custom grinding and mixing feeds when completed early this month.

Scranton, Ia.—Jim Jones, formerly of Eugene, Ore., is now manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding G. L. Peterson. Mr. Jones formerly held the position as manager here for several years, resigning a year ago and moving to Oregon.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Prentiss Mattlin has purchased the stock and business of the Marts Feed Store. Mr. Marts started the store in 1942, installing a feed grinder and mixing his own formulas for feed. William Tabat has been manager of the feed business.

Joice, Ia.—Organization of a co-operative farmers elevator and feed mill here was discussed at a recent meeting of farmers held in the high school assembly hall. Laurit Larson, Palmer Calgaard, LeRoy Ulstad, John Bang, and Paul Dahiby were elected to form a committee in charge of organization.

Osage, Ia.—Paul K. Wolf, formerly manager of the Great Western Elevator at Hampton, has been named manager of the Osage Grain & Feed Supply Co., taking up his new duties March 1. Mr. Wolf was connected with the Great Western Elevator for the past 10 years and as manager for the past five years.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. recently voted to purchase membership in the Big-Four Co-op. Ass'n, a processing company jointly owned by 19 farmers elevators in surrounding territory. The plant recently was completed at a cost of approximately \$90,000 and started operations last month.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Sherman Wickre, of Mason City, is the manager of the newly built L. C. Bolton processing plant near the Great Western depot. The plant is now operating two shifts, with a large amount of alfalfa on hand. Mr. Wickre had been employed by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. for the past nine years.

Manly, Ia.—M. H. Barker was rehired as manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting. The elevator will be repaired extensively this summer if materials are available.

Lynnville, Ia.—The Lynnville Elevator, recently purchased by Vern Wehrle, has been sold to the Taintor Co-operator Co., who is operating it with headquarters at Taintor. E. J. Northcutt will continue to manage the business, assisted by Carl McMains. Improvements are being made to handle increased business.

Hull, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n at its recent annual meeting passed an amendment to the articles of incorporation whereby a member of the board is not eligible for re-election after having served one three-year term. It will go into effect next year. The association transacted about \$1,300,000 worth of business during the past year.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. D. Klein, former Iowa Agricultural Adjustment Agency chairman, now with the A.A.A. special service section in Washington, D. C., addressed the Des Moines Feed, Flour, Food & Grain Club the evening of Feb. 28. He explained the oil meal allocation control program, and later answered questions from the audience.

Des Moines, Ia.—A \$900,000 soybean processing plant will be built here by Spencer Kellogg & Sons Inc., beginning sometime this month. Priority arrangements for materials and machinery have been approved. Contracts are to be awarded at once. Site of the new structure is at its million-bu. elevator. Construction is expected to start this month.

Britt, Ia.—Only four government hemp plants will be in operation in Iowa this year, orders having been issued to close seven of the eleven plants operating here in 1943. The W.F.A. will offer farmers in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin contracts for production of 60,000 acres of hemp this year. In Iowa the acreage will be planted in the vicinities of Britt, Eagle Grove, Hampton and Grundy Center.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Soybean Processing Co. division of the Borden Co. will build 13 steel storage tanks, part of a planned \$50,000 expansion program now under way. Tank installations will include two 22,000-gal. tanks for storage of soybean cake; one 25,000-gal. tank and one 18,000-gal. tank for the storage of fish oil or fish refuse. The expansion program, completed, will increase the plant's processing capacity by approximately 125 per cent. C. E. Butler, president of the company, stated.



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Lanyon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. celebrated its 40th anniversary with a special ceremony of burning notes and a mortgage at its recent annual meeting.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elvtr. Co. transacted a gross business of \$331,000 during 1943, according to a report by Glen Edwards, manager, at the annual meeting. F. E. Fritz was elected president of the company.

KANSAS

Newton, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained a small loss from fire on Feb. 9.

Leoti, Kan.—The Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Furley, Kan.—We have installed a conveyor and 5-h.p. motor for our local elevator.—Frieses Grain Co., Inman, Kan.

Ellinwood, Kan.—The Wolf Milling Co. has had its hammer mill that exploded recently, re-built, and it is in operation again.

Wichita, Kan.—John Emmett DeVoras, 72, former local resident when he was associated with the Wichita Flour Co., died recently at Louisville, Ky.—I.D.A.

Fowler, Kan.—Roy Upp, formerly of the A. R. Upp Grain Co., a member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n and a well known grain man, died recently.

Concordia, Kan.—Glen Agge, of the Concordia Creamery Co., a member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n and a well known member of the grain trade, died recently.

Hutchinson, Kan.—John Currie is acting as superintendent of the J. D. Jennings Grain Co.'s elevator during the leave of absence of Clarence McElroy, who has gone to California for a rest.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Preliminary arrangements have been made for calling our membership conference this spring at Hutchinson, on May 11 for an all-day meeting that will be packed with information most pertinent to our business under this wartime program.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Topeka, Kan.—The Consolidated Popcorn Co. of Dallas, Tex., thru its representative, N. L. Reader, has leased 600 acres for Kaw popcorn. Mr. Reader stated he had contracted to purchase the entire crop of popcorn grown on the acres scattered from Perry to Wamego, and that his company hopes to have a total of 2,000 acres in the valley before the planting season arrives. He indicated that the company expects to locate an elevator in the Kaw Valley to store the crop.—P. J. P.

KENTUCKY

Lebanon, Ky.—Richard W. Spalding, 75, who at one time operated a grist mill here, died recently at Louisville.

MICHIGAN

Sherwood, Mich.—The old Air-Line grain elevator and freight house, a landmark for many years, is being razed.

Lansing, Mich.—Neil H. Bass, 51, general manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, died Feb. 27 after an illness of nearly two years. Mr. Bass joined the Exchange in 1923, became co-manager in 1934 and general manager in 1940.—P. J. P.

Metamora, Mich.—Benjamin L. Cole, 75, who has operated the Metamora Elvtr. Co., for the past 38 years, died Feb. 4, after a long illness.

Whittemore, Mich.—Tom Shannon, at one time manager of the Whittemore Elvtr. Co. elevator, died recently, as the result of a fall from a scaffold while at work at the Defoe Boat Works in Bay City.

Dimondale, Mich.—Some time during the week-end of Feb. 12-14 the Farmers Elevator office was broken into, the thieves taking a small amount of money in pennies; some postage stamps, a flash light, rifle and cartridges for same, George D. La Coe, manager, reported.

Scottville, Mich.—The new grain elevator under construction for Alex Lapenas on First St., south of the Pere Marquette Railroad, is near completion. Mr. Lapenas expects to move his business to the new location soon where he will operate as the Alex Lapenas Feed Mill, grinding and mixing feeds daily. In addition Mr. Lapenas is a dealer in grain, seeds, fertilizer, coal, eggs and potatoes.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., entertained 100 elevator operators and feed mixers from Saginaw Valley and the Thumb at a banquet and instruction meeting at the Fischer Hotel recently. W. A. Seaman, district sales manager, was in charge of the technical discussion following the banquet. He urged feed mixers to help farmers in their territory with their feed problems and pointed out several methods of saving feed for the farmer and at the same time producing better livestock and more productive poultry.

Coopersville, Mich.—Sales for the year made by the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. in 1943 totaled \$581,089.09, an increase of nearly \$150,000 over the preceding year. Feed and grains handled during the year totaled 64,074 100-lb. sacks; more than 165 carloads of mashes and dairy rations were handled during the year; in addition limestone, coal and other commodities were handled; barley equaled 7 cars; corn, 45 cars; oats, 21 cars; government wheat, 34.5 cars, and 4 cars of Michigan wheat. More than 16,000 bus. of oats and wheat were cleaned and treated and 350 cars of feed were handled in the grinding and mixing department. At the annual business session an amendment to the by-laws was adopted whereby the manager can not be a member of the Board of Directors. The company served dinner to 350 persons on the day of the annual session. In the afternoon representatives of the O.P.A. addressed the group, and a lively discussion ensued, with officials being called upon to answer numerous questions.

MINNESOTA

St. Cloud, Minn.—Harold Lamp, formerly of Plainview, Minn., is territory manager for Cargill Feeds, Inc., with headquarters here.

LeRoy, Minn.—The old feed mill owned by Mrs. G. A. Lomen of Northfield was destroyed by fire Feb. 22. In the structure were a feed mill, feed mixer, molasses mixer, oat huller, feed sacks and a small quantity of feed. The plant, built nearly 50 years ago, had not been in regular use for years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Daniel K. Whalen, 67, superintendent of the Commander Elevator at St. Louis Park for 33 years, died Feb. 27 at his home. Mr. Whalen had been in the grain business since 1898, managing elevators at Gaylord and Glencoe, Minn., before coming here. Two sons, Ronald D. and Daniel M. Whalen, are in the Navy.

Rudolph J. Semsch, 53, comptroller for Cargill, Inc., died Feb. 27. Mr. Semsch had been with the Cargill company 25 years, starting at La Crosse, Wis. Burial was at La Crosse, Mar. 1.

Charles W. Greer has resigned as district sales manager for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., effective March 15, to take over management of the newly incorporated Cokato (Minn.) Mill & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Greer and associates recently purchased the mill and elevator at Cokato.

Leslie R. Olsen has resigned as director of products control for the International Milling Co., effective April 1, and has applied for a commission in the United States Army. Mr. Olsen was a lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps for 15 years, following World War I. He has a son stationed in North Africa for the past year.

John C. Tresise, 60, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis since Aug. 10, 1914, died of a heart attack Mar. 1. Mr. Tresise was active in Duluth grain circles for 17 years prior to his coming here where he became well known as a barley salesman for Cargill, Inc. In late years he served the trade as a barley broker.

The board of directors of W. S. Nott Co. announced the recent election of Lee Atherton, general sales manager, to the board of directors and to the office of sec'y of the firm. Mr. Atherton has had twenty-three years of service with the firm as salesman, manager of country sales, city sales manager and present general management of sales.

Columbia Heights, Minn.—The Collin Feed Co., which recently purchased the Central Lumber Co. yard on Jackson St., is now doing business at the new location. The retail feed department has been moved from the mill at 39th and University to the Jackson St. yard. The Collin Feed Co. in addition to its full line of feeds will handle coal orders.

MISSOURI

Wayland, Mo.—Shirley Sharp is improving the elevator purchased from Winkelman Bros.

Butler, Mo.—The Arnold Elvtr. Mills recently completed construction of a warehouse of cinder blocks, 100 ft. x 34 ft. with a 6-inch concrete floor.

Albany, Mo.—The M. F. A. Central Co-operative is installing an elevator in the Ross building which it occupies. The head house for the elevator is 20 ft. high and 14x16 ft. in size. David Kephart is manager of the firm.

Langdon, Mo.—The Bentley Grain Co. elevator will be given a coat of aluminum paint this spring. This elevator recently was purchased by the Bentley Grain Co., headquarters Watson, Mo. John Chambers is local manager.—H. M. L.

Fairfax, Mo.—The Geiger & Graham Grain Co. plans to extensively remodel its plant this year. The cob and dust house will be enlarged; the driveway will be widened, providing bins above the driveway; a new office will be built and a 34-ft. deck truck scale will be installed.—H. M. L.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fred Frederick, 71, a grain man here for more than 50 years and one of the original members of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, died Feb. 29. At one time Mr. Frederick was connected with the Gregg Grain Co. and later, in the late 1920's, established his own firm, the Fred Frederick Grain Co.—P. J. P.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Jackson, Mo.—An N.L.R.B. order directing reinstatement of 10 employes of the Cape County Milling Co. who were allegedly locked out during a labor conflict in 1942, was upheld recently by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Court sustained the N.L.R.B. finding that the company had been guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered that pay for the time they were out of work be given to the 10 employes.—P. J. P.

Craig, Mo.—Frank M. Ward, who has been manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator at Tarkio, Mo., has accepted the position as manager of the Craig Grain Co. elevator, succeeding L. I. Mitchell, who has sold his interests in the Craig Grain Co. and resigned as manager, to give more time to his farms. Mr. Ward took over his new duties March 1. The elevator is undergoing considerable repairing. The iron-cladding is being re-nailed; the cob and dust house is being enlarged; the driveway remodeled and a new truck hoist installed.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Thomas W. Staley, vice president and general manager of Staley Milling Co., and Mrs. Gail LaRue Yeomans were married Feb. 15 at Olathe, Kans.

E. P. Mitchell, president and general manager of Flour Mills of America, has returned to his office after a short stay at St. Luke's hospital where he underwent a minor operation.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co. on Feb. 21 closed a contract with the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., to begin at once the reconditioning of the mill and elevator severely damaged in the explosion Feb. 18. Temporary wheat handling facilities and mill reconditioning will be the first project.

Mill employes in the Kansas City area were called on by labor union officials Feb. 22 to donate blood for replacement of plasma used in treating 20 persons for burns suffered in the recent explosion at the Commander-Larabee elevator. The plasma is credited with saving the lives of several men.—P. J. P.

A new linoleum floor will be laid on the trading floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade as the result of new leases signed some time ago with the Board of Trade Building Co. It will replace floor covering that was put down when the building was first occupied in 1925. The floor of the pit is being rebuilt and the entire trading hall is being repainted.

John William Gregg, 26, son of S. Boon Gregg of Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., was one of 11 persons killed Feb. 26 in the crash of a navy transport plane at Olathe, Kan. Mr. Gregg was associated with his father's firm in the grain business, for a time being alternate member of the Kansas City Board of Trade in place of his brother, Maj. Joseph B. Gregg, Camp Jackson, S. C. He had been in the navy nearly two years with the rank of naval machinist mate second class. His death was the first fatality among the ranks of the local exchange members or any of their families.

MONTANA

Benchland, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. elevator recently was damaged slightly by fire.

Geraldine, Mont.—J. T. Martin is new manager of the Equity Co-op Ass'n elevator, succeeding the late E. C. Harvey.

Poplar, Mont.—A new 20-ton platform scale has been installed at the Poplar Elevtr. Co. elevator replacing one of 10-ton capacity. The elevator driveway has been widened and a new private office to be used in connection with the old one has been built.

NEBRASKA

Virginia, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. with Frank Schuster as manager did business amounting to \$233,135 during the past year.

Linwood, Neb.—Stockholders of the Farmers Grain Co., a corporation, recently voted to change to a co-operative association.

Omaha, Neb.—Effective March 1 the interest rate on all advances on grain in the Omaha-Council Bluffs market shall be 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent.

Dodge, Neb.—William E. Mlnarik was re-employed as manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. and Frank Hudec, helper, at the recent annual meeting of directors.

Crookston, Neb.—H. W. Bostrom, manager of the Crookston Elevator, has purchased the Dr. D. W. Sumner residence at Valentine. He will continue his work here, driving back and forth from his home.

Wymore, Neb.—Black Bros. Flour Mill sustained a small loss from fire in the dust collector. Ray Curtin, miller, making his rounds for inspection the evening of Feb. 12, discovered the blaze and called the fire department.

Dorchester, Neb.—Aaron Siebert, formerly of Marquette, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator. He succeeds William Dainton, who has been manager for 15 years, resigned recently to go to Milford to take charge of his own elevator.

Odell, Neb.—H. V. Swanson, manager of the Farmers Elevator, reported the new grinders and mixers almost ready for service. The elevator handled 120,000 bus. of grain during the past year, Mr. Swanson reported at the recent annual meeting.

Julian, Neb.—Harold Bourke recently sold his elevator and grain business to Alvin Redmon of Hiawatha in anticipation of entering the armed forces. He failed to pass his physical examination, however. Mr. and Mrs. Bourke moved here from Stella two years ago.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Ingles & Son of Kearney, grain men, have leased ground west of the hay shed from the Union Pacific for the site of an elevator. The hay shed also was leased. Contract for construction of the elevator has been let and work will be started as soon as priorities are granted for steel required in some of the machinery.

NEVADA

Lovelock, Nev.—Leo W. Schmitt, former director of the Nevada district office of price administration has been appointed general manager of the Higrow Alfalfa Meal Mill.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—Stockmens Feed Mfg. Co. recently completed a 100,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elevator and a two-story warehouse extension.

NEW YORK

Bellona Station, N. Y.—Prendergast Bros., Inc., sustained a small fire loss recently.

Potsdam, N. Y.—Fred M. McIntyre, one of the pioneers among the feed dealers of the east and one of the founders of the Tri State Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, the New York State Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, died recently after a brief illness.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gascoyne, N. D.—Milton Ask, formerly of Pierpont, S. D., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Peak (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—J. K. Miller of the J. C. Miller Elevtr. Co. with holdings in several North Dakota communities, has purchased the Hiline Elevator.

Carbury, N. D.—Albert Harazim, formerly of Lankin, is new manager of the Peavey Elevator, the former manager having passed away recently. Mr. Harazim formerly was employed by Peavey Elevators for a number of years at Whitman.

Langdon, N. D.—A building 24 x 36 ft. formerly owned by the late J. F. Ramage, was purchased recently by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator and moved to the site of the elevator where it is being remodeled into an office and warehouse. Manager W. J. LaTourrette stated the warehouse will be used for storage of stock feeds and concentrates. The elevator has recently entered on this new line of business with a complete stock.

OHIO

Troy, O.—The Allen & Wheeler mill burned recently with a loss estimated at \$200,000.

Mt. Victory, O.—Mt. Victory Milling & Grain Co. sustained a small amount of damage at its flour mill from recent high winds.

Portsmouth, O.—The P. H. Harsha Milling Co. grain elevator was damaged by fire late Feb. 23, started by sparks caused by friction in a pulley.

McConnelsville, O.—Roy Janes has become sole owner of the Farmer Feed & Supply Co., the deal being consummated during the recent week-end visit of his partner in the business, Sgt. Dolph McInturf, from Fort Knox, Ky. The transfer includes ownership of the building where the business is located and a lease of the warehouse owned by G. M. Bell.

Hoytville, O.—The bad-check artist is at work in the community again after two months of inactivity. Dressed in farm clothes he called at the Hoytville Grain Ass'n elevator in February and bought feed in the amount of \$9. He paid for it with a check for \$48.56, pocketed the change and went out to "get his car" to return for the feed. He did not come back—but the check did, worthless.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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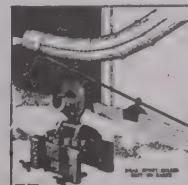
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OMAHA

Mt. Vernon, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co.'s Warehouse, a 100-year-old landmark, was destroyed by fire recently. Four carloads of fertilizer and quantities of alfalfa meal were lost.—P. J. P.

Lorain, O.—Richard W. Mills, proprietor of the Mills Elvtr. Co., was charged with violating O.P.A. regulations by requiring purchasers to buy mash or other poultry feed in order to purchase scratch feed in a suit filed Feb. 19 in Federal Court. O.P.A. alleged Mills practiced this type of "tying agreement" at numerous times since Nov. 1, 1943. The action asked for both preliminary and final injunctions restraining the company from any sales above ceiling prices and from practicing any further "tying agreements."

Bowling Green, O.—The Beegee Grain & Supply Co.'s wood grain elevator burned the night of Feb. 22, the blaze believed to have started from an overheated bearing in the top of the elevator. Also destroyed were 7,500 bus. of soybeans, 2,500 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of oats. The loss was estimated at \$40,000, protected by insurance. The structure was owned by L. J. Kendall, manager of the elevator, and N. B. Bennett of McComb. It formerly belonged to the Royce Coon Grain Co. and later to the Mennel Milling Co., Toledo.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on June 7 and 8, the Deshler-Wallick Hotel being headquarters for the conclave. The annual banquet will be enjoyed the evening of June 7. For the two-day gathering interesting programs have been arranged. Speakers have been secured to present subjects of timely importance and interest. Sec'y W. W. Cummings urges members to make their plans to attend early, and wherever possible, if coming by auto, to bring neighboring grain and feed men with them.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—R. S. Altman, owner of the Altman Mills which were destroyed by fire recently, announced that rebuilding will begin as soon as the debris has been cleared away. The new building to be constructed on the site of the burned structure will be used for the manufacture of poultry and stock feed. Flour for the concern will be milled in Pennsylvania where Mr. Altman operates a chain of feed stores. The office records, saved from the fire, have been placed in a building near the concrete elevator bins where temporary offices have been established.

OKLAHOMA

Komalty (Hobart p.o.), Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Hobart, Okla., has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton to build a 12,000-bu. elevator here.

Pond Creek, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. has completed the addition to its cleaning and grinding room, and new machinery installed there is in operation.

Durant, Okla.—City policemen in a patrol car passing the Stewart Grain Co. elevator at 1:40 a.m., Feb. 22, noticed smoke coming from the building and turned in a fire alarm. Firemen upon arrival found a blaze smoldering in chaff and dirt of the conveyor, believed to have been started by friction. Timely discovery and effective work kept loss at a minimum. Machinery in the plant had stopped operations in the evening, and the fire is thought to have smoldered for several hours.

Alva, Okla.—The Alva Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. has completed all preliminaries to building, Chalmers & Borton having been selected to do the work. The federal government has granted high priorities and marked the building of the terminal as urgently needed to conserve shipping facilities. Incorporated for \$350,000, the elevator company will issue 3,500 shares of stock and \$350,000 in first mortgage bonds. The bonds will be for a period of 10 years and a reserve will be laid aside annually to retire them. No stocks and bonds will be sold separately.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ferndale, Wash.—The Pynor Feed Co., Inc., has filed for voluntary dissolution.

Seattle, Wash.—William H. Burtt, 75, former vice-pres. and sales manager of Centennial Flouring Mills, died recently in San Francisco, Cal.

Vancouver, Wash.—Fire damaged the west wall of the Clark County Feed Co. building recently, starting from wrapping around a drain pipe on the outside of the structure.

Hillyard, Wash.—B. A. Smith has sold the Inland Grain & Feed Co. business to Arthur W. Hefling and Fred A. Gosselin, who took possession Feb. 1. Mr. Smith has retired from active business.

Cheney, Wash.—Former Gov. Clarence D. Martin, for many years active in the grain and milling trade and now serving as State Senator, will seek nomination for United States Senator.—F. K. H.

Colfax, Wash.—R. H. Sutherland, principal owner of the R. S. Sutherland Seed Co., stated construction of a bulk pea elevator is planned. He has obtained priorities on all necessary materials. The location will be at the north end of the company's warehouse. Construction is expected to start this month.

PENNSYLVANIA

Craighead, Pa.—The feed and flour mill operated by W. A. Diehl was destroyed by fire recently. Two large truckloads of feed, 20 tons of mixed feed, 300 bus. of wheat, 40 bbls. of flour, and machinery were destroyed, Mr. Diehl stated. He estimated his loss in excess of \$3,000. Thomas Kline was owner of the building, loss on which was estimated at \$7,500.

Richfield, Pa.—The Menno B. Glick Feed mill which was destroyed by fire together with its equipment and six carloads of grain early Feb. 2, was built about 10 years ago and was one of the most modern plants in this part of the state. Mr. Glick and his family are passing the winter in Florida because of Mr. Glick's health. Lee Shellenberger was in charge of the mill during Mr. Glick's absence.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Equipment to recover an additional 70,000 tons of distillers' dried solubles annually for livestock feed is being installed in the Publiker Commercial Alcohol Co. plant. A contract for the erection of facilities at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000 has been negotiated between the company and the Defense Plant Corp. The new equipment, installation of which is to be completed by mid-September, can be used to recover solubles from either grain or molasses.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Westport, S. D.—The Electric Milling & Grain Co. has filed for dissolution.

Tripp, S. D.—Walter Schweitzer is new manager of the A. C. Cohrt Grain Co., succeeding Eugene Baltzer who has moved to a farm east of here.

Watertown, S. D.—Application for dissolution of the Watertown Milling, Feed & Seed Co., has been filed. The company has been completely liquidated.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—B. E. Stolpe, Des Moines, Ia., promotion manager of Iowa Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the South Dakota Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Feb. 22 at the Cataract Hotel. Following the afternoon session a banquet was served at 6:30 p.m. in the ballroom. Roundtable discussion supplemented Mr. Stolpe's talk. A campaign in behalf of increased use of protein feeds was launched.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—One of the Tennessee Flour & Grain Co.'s flour blending plants was destroyed by fire recently. Dallas V. Johnson, owner, stated the structure was well-filled with large quantities of grain and flour. Insurance covered the loss.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Branch, formerly of Humboldt, Tenn., has been named sales manager of the South Central Division of Ralston Purina Co., comprising Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Missouri. Administrative offices have been established here as part of the company's plan for postwar expansion. The company is now celebrating its 50th anniversary of continuous operation in the states now being served out of the local office.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following new members have been enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Arlington Grain Co., Arlington; J. P. Holman, Brownwood Cotton Oil Co., Brownwood; H. G. Isbell, Lubbock; K. K. Norton, Wills Point, Tex.; Pitman-Fite Grain Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Wolfe City, Tex.—The Ne-Tex Co-operative Oil Mill has purchased the property of the Kimbell Milling Co., which is located northwest of the mill, and is making repairs. D. B. Denny, manager of the Ne-Tex Co-operative Oil Mill, stated a large feed mill will be erected soon. A new complete line of feed for stock and poultry will be made.

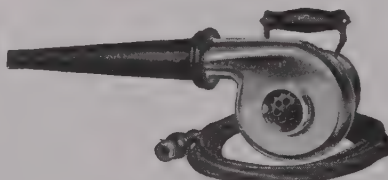
WISCONSIN

Beaver Dam, Wis.—The J. Leroy hemp mill was partially destroyed by fire on Jan. 29, the damage estimated at \$35,000. Friction from a machine is believed to have ignited hemp in the milling room.

TORNADO BLOWERS

Prevent Burned Out Motors

TORNADO Blowers are the most powerful and durable portable blowers made. They are specially designed for heavy duty, commercial use. Dust and dirt are the cause of most motor burnouts, overheating and shutdowns. Why take chances when it is so easy to keep your motors and machinery clean? Available in 1/3, 3/5, and 1 HP sizes. Write for complete information. Prompt shipment.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Seed and Grain Testing Equipment

620 BROOKS BUILDING
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SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The Albert Zutter Elevator suffered a small fire loss recently, originating with slipping V-Belts.

Clintonville, Wis.—The Clintonville Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting declared a dividend of \$11 per share. Earl Smith is manager of the elevator.

Sturgeon, Wis.—The Stanley Brandeis dock, warehouse and offices on the downtown water front were destroyed by fire Feb. 16, at a loss estimated tentatively by the produce and feed company officials at \$40,000.

Sparta, Wis.—Ray Biel, proprietor of the Water Street Mill, has his new plant in operation. New machinery has been installed, which included a new hammer mill, sheller and other equipment. The new plant was open to the public for inspection on Feb. 12.

Balsam Lake, Wis.—A meeting for grain and feed dealers was held here the evening of March 3, when C. L. Ammerman, associate price specialist of the district office of Price Administration, conducted a discussion of the regulations controlling feed, corn and other grains.

Wausaukee, Wis.—Norman Smith has purchased the feed elevator and business of the Barthel Feed Mill of Green Bay. H. J. Barthel has operated the custom feed grinding and mixing business here for about two years. Smith will operate under the name of the Wausaukee Feed Mill. Frank Peters is in charge.

WYOMING

Torrington, Wyo.—The Goshen Elevator, located in South Torrington and formerly known as the Boyer Supply Co., recently installed a new feed grinder, feed mixer and corn cracker. Other improvements have been made and Harley Cannon, manager, stated custom grinding will be a specialty.

Corn Products Refining Co. during the year ended Dec. 31 showed a net profit of \$8,700,687, against \$8,661,323 in 1943. Taxes took \$11,297,440 in 1943.

Wheat ground by Canadian mills during the 6 months prior to Feb. 1 amounted to 54,814,407 bus., against 50,957,926 during the like period a year ago, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

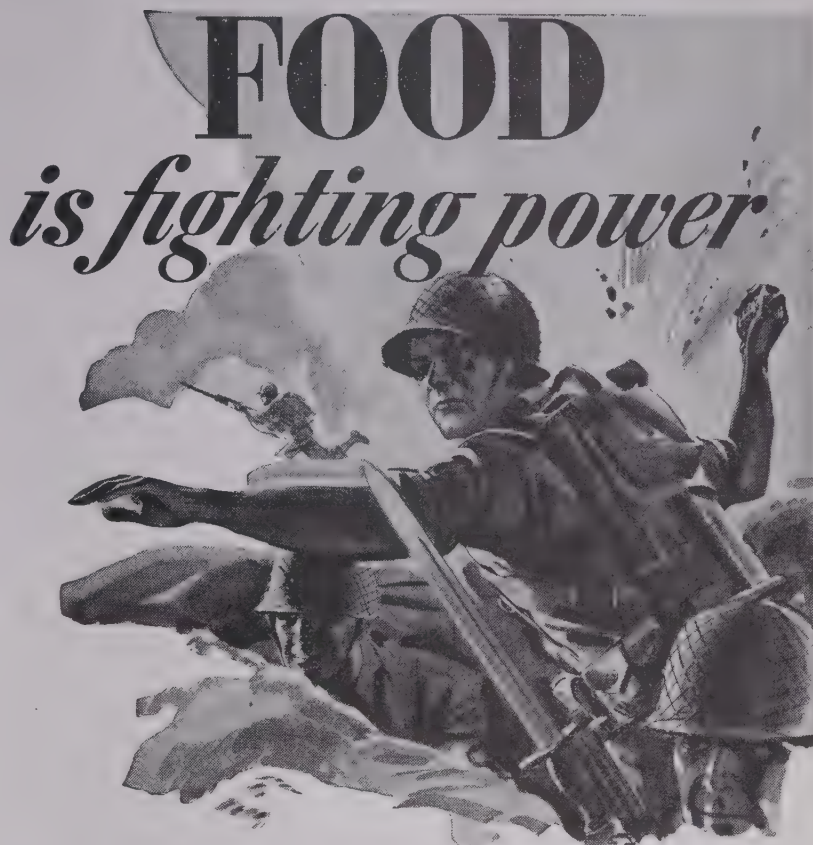
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Roskamp's CHALLENGER

A machine in a class by itself. Sold strictly on its merits. The result of over 20 years of engineering experience, and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade.

Write for detailed information and list of users in your neighborhood

ROSKAMP HULLER CO.
Cedar Falls, Iowa



ARMIES fight on food. And the people at home need plenty of it for the extra war work they do.

It is a tribute to America's farmers that this nation is the best fed in all the world.

America's railroads, too, have their important part in feeding our nation, our armed forces and our Allies.



It is their job to move the food safely and quickly to camps, and to ship-side for export. It is their job to keep the busy people at home supplied with what the farmer produces.

To do it, plus moving

vastly increased loads of vital war materials, the railroads are exacting every bit of service from the equipment they have.



They are working hard to make up for the thousands of skilled railroad men who are now serving Uncle Sam.

The railroads accept these tasks eagerly, just as all enterprising American industry is doing—devoting the experience and knowledge of transportation gained in more than a hundred years of service toward hastening victory and peace.



AMERICAN

RAILROADS

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Field Seeds

Cando, N. D.—The Row Seed Co. has engaged in the seed business.

Mason City, Ia.—A seed store has been opened with Harold Spargur as manager.

Bottineau, N. D.—Geo. C. Squire has opened a seed cleaning house in the Ertresvaag building.

Woodland, Cal.—E. B. Bond, formerly of Sacramento, has opened a seed store at 623 Main Street.

Corwith, Ia.—The Mullins Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has opened a supply depot with Rev. J. A. Riggs as local manager.

Gordon, Neb.—Truckers from eastern Nebraska have been coming into this section to buy seed of spring wheat, oats and barley.

Silver Creek, Neb.—Willard Carter has rented a building for the sale and distribution of seed corn supplied by the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n.

Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. Laura C. Windheim, widow of Henry G. Windheim, former owner of the Nebraska Seed Co., died recently, aged 68 years.

Corinth, Miss.—J. P. Yeager, manager of Southside Seed Co., has offered \$100 cash prizes in an Alcorn County 1944 farm contest.—P. J. P.

Novato, Cal.—In co-operation with the M. Vonsen Co., of Petaluma, W. Q. Wright, grower of purple vetch seed, has put in a new grass seed cleaning mill.

Fremont, Neb.—Hybrid corn production has been developing fast in Eastern Nebraska, most of the seed being grown near Waterloo and Fremont, on about 12,000 acres.

Ajax Oats is a new variety developed in Ontario, that is immune to stem rust and resistant to leaf rust. Agronomists are urging farmers to procure seed of this improved variety.

Denver, Colo.—Geo. Mulqueen and Earl Phipps have bought of Mrs. Chas. I. Simpson the business of the Simpson Seed Co. conducted by Mr. Simpson until his death Dec. 19.

Beatrice, Neb.—Leo Long has opened the Beatrice Seed & Feed Store with a full line of field and garden seeds, giving a small sack of hybrid seed corn free to the first 400 persons visiting the store.

San Francisco, Cal.—The California Seed Council will meet in the State Agricultural Building Mar. 10, the day before the convention of the California Seed Ass'n, which meets at the Palace Hotel.

Perry, Ia.—Fazel Bros. will increase their hybrid seed corn production from 2,100 to 3,000 acres, taking over the remaining half of the large building, leased hitherto in part to a canning company, since Fazel Bros. purchased it four years ago.

Lubbock, Tex.—Ordinary Sudan grass is highly susceptible to leaf streak disease and purple rust, where the crop is grown in relatively humid environment. A new, rust resistant variety has been developed by R. E. Karper, agronomist of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and is known as Texas sweet sudan grass.—P. J. P.

Omaha, Neb.—Dr. Leo M. Christensen told the Nebraska Advisory Committee that a group of business men at Alliance had reached a seeding increase agreement with growers of safflower. Carl Claasen, research agronomist, said one man could "well afford to put all his time on safflower alone. There's a big field there for planting breeding to develop better varieties." The plant can be harvested with a combine and the seeds do not shatter when ripe.

Lehi, Utah.—"Ranger," a new variety of alfalfa resistant to bacterial wilt, is being increased in Utah at a rapid rate starting in 1941 with just a few grams of seed, we now have over 150 acres of this new variety planted for seed production. The use of "Ranger" in the coming years will save Utah farmers many thousands of dollars each year. It will increase hay production considerably and will "stay in" more years without dying out than other alfalfa varieties.—Victor R. Rasmussen, in charge of seed certification for state department of agriculture.

St. Paul, Minn.—In the barley tests last year the treated plots averaged 4 bus. per acre more than the untreated plots. In tests running over a period of years, increases in flax amounted to about 0.5 bushel, in wheat and barley 1.5 bushels, and in oats 4 bus. per acre. In 12 different seed lots of corn, treatment increased yields all the way from 0 to 41 per cent, the average being 14 per cent. Recommended materials for seed treatment are 0.5 oz. of New Improved Ceresan per bushel of wheat, oats, barley and flax, and 1.5 oz. of either Semesan Jr. or Barbak per bushel of corn.—University of Minnesota.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois natural history survey reports that oat smut caused a loss last year of 3,500,000 bus., with destruction in individual fields amounting to as much as 14 per cent. The state's wheat yield was reduced by 450,000 bus. because of loose smut, and the barley output was reduced by 24,000 bus. Scab destroyed 885,000 bus. of wheat, 569,000 bus. of oats, 288,000 bus. of barley, and 3,400 bus. of rye. Losses in 1944

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	69,000	66,000	12,000	74,000
Milwaukee	28,500			
Minneapolis	894,000	627,000	181,500	165,000
Superior	216,398	22,489		1,741
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1944	1943		
Hutchinson	136,000	55,000		
Kansas City	759,500	113,000	749,000	133,200
St. Joseph		8,900	5,340	
St. Louis	561,600	8,400	672,000	2,800
Wichita	17,600		23,800	
	CLOVER			
	1944	1943		
Chicago, lbs.	774,000	1,313,000	213,000	318,000
Milwaukee lbs.	156,275	378,470	1,034,085	435,615
	TIMOTHY			
	1944	1943		
Chicago, lbs.	803,000	950,000	307,000	299,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	773,900	378,475	401,070	151,505
	CANE SEED			
	1944	1943		
Ft. Worth	31,900	5,500	79,200	6,600
Hutchinson		1,000		
Kansas City	5,600	4,200		1,800
Wichita			1,600	1,600

similar to those of last year, and perhaps greater, may be expected if the weather favors infection, the survey reports. It finds seed borne diseases have been increasing steadily in recent years.

Western Seedsmen Meet

Preceded by committee meetings on Friday the annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n was called to order on the morning of Feb. 19 by Pres. B. F. Sheehan in the Hotel Fontenelle at Omaha, Neb.

Henry Windheim, treas., presented an encouraging financial statement.

DR. FILLEY, prof. of economics, University of Nebraska, used a series of colored charts to show over a period of a hundred years the rise and fall of production, wages, cost of living, and industrial manufacturing.

JOHN NICOLSON, Shenandoah, Ia., as chairman of the Task Force created by the War Food Administration, with additional membership of the President of the A.S.T.A., Elmer Sexauer, Carl Barnum and Ed. Mangelsdorf, made an urgent appeal that everything possible be done to save clovers and alfalfa seed and outlined a program for seedsmen generally toward that end.

To overcome the problem of reduced acreage Mr. Nicolson's commission had urged certain members of Congress to promise what he termed as "support prices" for seed grown on new acreage devoted to field seeds which were short. A price of \$3.50 per acre had been practically promised but this in the opinion of the commission was not sufficient. Commission members felt it should be closer to \$10 per acre.

FRED HART, business specialist of the O.P.A., Seed and Price Division, spoke on the matter of amendments to the seed price regulation released for publication on Feb. 18.

Stanley Folsom of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected pres.; and Gager Vaughan of Chicago and Henry Windheim of Omaha were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Hosts at the evening banquet were the J. C. Robinson Seed Co., Nebraska Seed Co., Windheim Seed Co., Griswold Seed & Nursery Co., and Bemis Bro. Bag Co.

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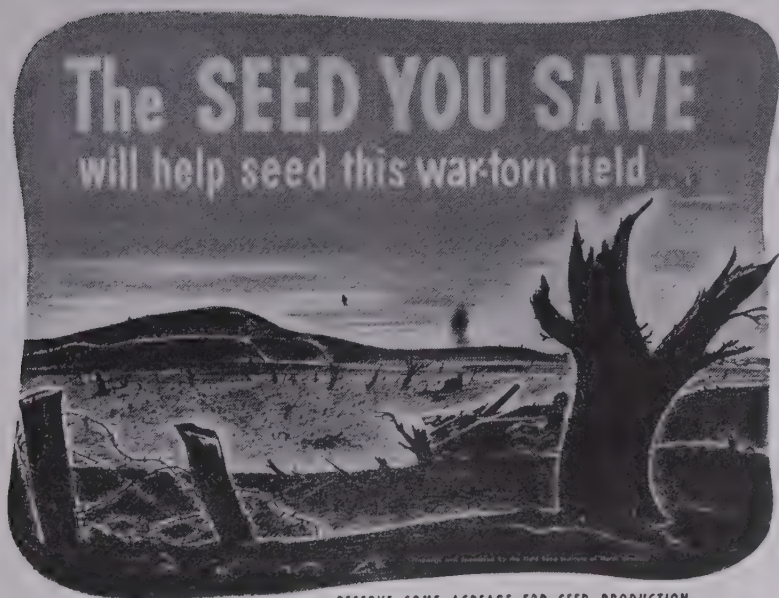
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Will You Help Increase Crop of Legumes?

The seed trade decided at the Omaha convention of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, to get behind the Task Force committee recently appointed by the War Food Administration to increase the production of the legume seed crop.

Representatives from government agencies, crop improvement associations, and the seed trade met with the Task Force and decided upon a publicity program which would go directly to farmers in all seed producing areas.

At the same time, a legislative committee was appointed to consider the possibility of raising benefit payments to farmers on legume seed crops. John W. Nicolson, chairman of the Task Force, was instructed to go to Washington to bring this matter before the agricultural committees of the House and Senate.

The publicity program will be in charge of Stanley Folsom and Bob Helgeson and will get underway immediately. A large chain of radio stations have already consented to present the problem to farmers and it is expected that most grain trade and farm magazines will co-operate. A large poster will be distributed by individual seed companies in as many public places in seed-producing areas as possible. This will be supplemented by a pamphlet which will make a patriotic appeal to farmers to save feed.

It is important that farm seeds such as clovers, alfalfas, and grasses be used wisely. American farmers will be urged to buy only seed needed for one planting season, to save every acre which promises good seed production, to sell for processing every available pound to assure enough for the needs of the United States and our Allies.

This matter is so important that unless we come to a full realization in our agricultural communities where the production of these seeds is possible, the whole dairy program of the United States and the dairy and beef program of our Allied nations will be seriously affected in the years 1944, 1945, and 1946. Failure to provide these necessary farm seeds for our allies means that we have to take up several hundred times as much cargo space for solid food storage in place of the seed. It is the quickest way to supply the foods for ourselves and for our allies.

American food production has never in its history been faced with such a serious shortage of these necessary farm seeds. It must be urged that farmers having acreages of clover leave the second crop for seed production and supplement that with several acres of ordinary forage, such as sudans, sorghum or millets in lieu

of the acreage being set aside for the seed production.

Three Bus. Oats Enough Seed

No advantage in seeding more than 3 bus. of oats to the acre was shown in tests conducted by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in 1942 and 1943. With both the price of seed oats and demand for feed oats high this year, results of these tests should be considered in planning spring planting.

Tama oats were seeded on Clarion and Webster soils during the 2 years at seeding rates ranging from 1 to 4½ bus. to the acre. In 1942 the best yield was obtained from a seeding rate of 2.5 bus. to the acre; in 1943, 3 bus.

In both years there seemed to be no connection between the rate of seeding and the height the oats grew, how they stood up or lodged. Also, there was no apparent connection in 1942 between the rate of seeding and bushel weight of oats harvested, but in 1943, in a less favorable growing season, the bushel weight increased from 30 pounds at the 1.5 bus. rate to 34 pounds for the 4.5-bus. rate.

No Better Oats Than Vicland

Vicland oats, the Wisconsin Station's new variety, seems to be in the position of a champion fighter who is knocking out all challengers.

Vicland made a remarkable record in 1942, in trials by H. L. Shands and on farms throughout much of Wisconsin. On the basis of reports from 142 certified seed growers, the average yield of Vicland was 78 bus. to the acre in comparison with 53 for other varieties. In 1941 Vicland's advantage was slightly greater on a percentage basis, since it out-yielded older varieties by 69 bu. to 42.

Fortunately, Vicland has appeared on the scene at exactly the time it can do most good—when farmers are straining every nerve and muscle to meet the needs of a strictly rationed, war-torn world.

Waxy Corn a Profitable Crop


Waxy corn is being contracted for at 12 per cent over the price of ordinary type corn. At present prices this amounts to about 14 cents a bushel.

There are many incorrect impressions about waxy corn. The early tests indicated that it might be expected to produce about 10 per cent less than similar hybrids with the ordinary type of starch. But during the past 2 years tests by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in North Central Iowa where this corn is recommended have shown that the waxy hybrid has produced within 3 per cent as much as hybrids with ordinary type starch. In 1943 about 65 farmers grew this corn and report excellent results.

Waxy corn is, practically speaking, a war crop, but it has not been necessary to give it a special war crop designation because a private company has been able to pay a premium to get farmers to produce it. Thus it has not been necessary to pay a subsidiary as for soybeans, flax and some other crops. It can profitably replace regular field corn that would be sold as a cash crop.


The commercial production of tapioca from corn was made possible through the cooperation of the American Maize Products Co. and the Iowa Experiment Station.

The Glidden Co., Chicago, has received a contract to supply 5,500,000 lbs. of type II soy flour valued at \$232,000 to the War Food Administration.



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Mida, a New Spring Wheat

Mida is a new variety of wheat developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Its advantages over existing varieties are principally its resistance to leaf and stem rust. It is a bearded variety and will compete with Rival, Pilot and Vesta.

A summary of the results of baking tests with samples from four crop years, 1939-43, showed that Mida has averaged 59.7 lbs. in test weight, as compared with 56.6 lbs. for Thatcher. The protein content for the past four years has averaged 15.2% for Mida and 14.5% for Thatcher.

The new variety is the product of several crosses and back-crosses. Of the eight varieties involved in the breeding work, Marquis or Marquis hybrids were represented in five of the crosses.

Great Improvement in Oats

Improvement in oat varieties during the past few years has been as spectacular as the recent improvement made in corn with the development of hybrids. The new varieties best adapted to Illinois exceed Columbia, which was until a few years ago the most popular variety, by many bushels. For instance as a three-year average in northern Illinois tests the yields of Vicland were 18.1 bus. more per acre than the yields of Columbia.

Yields alone are not a complete index to the desirability of an oat variety. Some other characteristic, such as resistance to lodging, is often more important than a high yield. The descriptions given here will supplement the data on yields.

Boone, Cedar, Control, Tama, Vicland, Vikota, C. I. (Cereal Investigation) 3310, C. I. 3336, and C. I. 3337 are selections from a cross made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture between Victoria, a variety resistant to crown rust and smut, and Richland, which is resistant to stem rust. Similar in appearance and growth habits, these varieties have a short, fine, stiff straw and are resistant to crown rust, stem rust, and smut. They ripen a few days later than Columbia. Their yellowish-white grain is of good quality. Vicland was distributed by the Wisconsin Station; Tama, Boone, and Control by the Iowa Station; Cedar by the Nebraska Station; Vikota by the North Dakota Station; and C. I. 3310, 3336, and 3337 are not yet released.

Hancock, Marion, and C. I. 3607, being moderately tall, are especially well suited to the poorer soils, where varieties with shorter straw might not grow tall enough to harvest readily. Hancock and Marion are selections from a cross between the smut-resistant variety Markton and the rust-resistant Rainbow. C. I. 3607 is from a cross between two strains, one of which was developed from a cross between Markton and Rainbow, the other from a cross between Victoria and Richland. These crosses were made in investigations carried on cooperatively by the Iowa Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Marion is only moderately resistant to lodging, whereas Hancock is notably so, being fully as resistant as Vicland, Tama, and Boone. C. I. 3607 is between the two in lodging resistance. All three varieties produce grain of excellent quality, being high in test weight and low in percentage of hull. Marion and C. I. 3607 are white; Hancock, yellow.

Iowar and Sixty-Day, early maturing white oats, are susceptible to disease and on productive soils inclined to lodge. Oats of this type have been largely replaced in Illinois by the higher-yielding rust and smut-resistant varieties. Richland, a selection from Sixty-Day, is resistant to stem rust. It has a yellow kernel and a stiff straw. A parent of Tama, Vicland, and Boone, it is not now grown to any extent in Illinois.

Columbia is an early tannish-gray oat, susceptible to crown rust, stem rust, and smut, but high yielding and of good quality in years when

rust is not prevalent. Its straw is medium-long and lodges badly when fully ripe. It was selected by the Missouri Station from Fulghum.

Cartier, Eagle, Erban, Legacy, and Vanguard are white oats that ordinarily mature too late to yield well in Illinois. Eagle and Legacy are especially late. In 1943 at Urbana these varieties were much more heavily infested with corn borer than were other varieties. Vanguard is the only one in this group that is resistant to disease and it resists stem rust only. Vanguard and Erban give the best grain yields.

Varieties for straw. Most of the varieties that give high yields of grain are below average in yields of straw. Cartier, Eagle, Erban, Hancock, Legacy, Marion, C. I. 3607, and Vanguard are above average.—Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Hybrid Seed Corn for 1944

By WM. WIDAKAS, ass't agronomist, North Dakota Agr. Exp. Sta.

The seed corn situation in 1944 will generally be better than it was in 1943. The seed of early maturing hybrids of 80 to 85 day relative maturity will nevertheless be difficult to locate. This is partly because these very early hybrids have been introduced very recently and the seed production of the early hybrids developed by the Experiment Station, as well as the earliest hybrids developed by the commercial seed companies, has been hindered in the last two years by excessive rains and unusually unfavorable seed corn weather in areas where this seed is produced. An increasingly heavy demand for early hybrids is also aggravating the seed shortage. Growers in northern, central and western North Dakota therefore must depend to a large extent on the seed of the more plentiful locally adapted open-pollinated varieties or semi-late hybrids of 85 to 90 day relative maturity until the seed of early hybrids are more abundant.

The North Dakota Experiment Station developed and made available to seed producers in 1942 and 1943 the foundation crossing seed stocks of Nodakhybrids 201, 202, 203 and 204. The results obtained at the Experiment Station and sub stations with hybrid corn field trials show that these North Dakota hybrids, on the average, yielded about 10 to 15 per cent more grain than the early strain of Minnesota 13 and more often produced ripe corn while Minnesota 13 failed to mature. Among these hybrids, Nodakhybrid 203 has been the earliest, and in the last three years the ears contained

less moisture than those of the Falconer variety.

In the spring of 1943 the foundation crossing seed stocks for 438 acres were made available. Because of excessive rains in the spring, about 70 acres were not planted. Of the 368 acres planted, 114 acres were later drowned out by high flood water. The remaining 254 acres harvested yielded about 3500 bushels of commercial hybrid seed corn sufficient to plant about 24,000 acres for the production of feed corn in 1944. However, this small supply of seed has long since been nearly exhausted or has been contracted for in advance by farmers.

A new supply of foundation crossing seed produced last year and available in 1944 will be sufficient to plant about 550 acres for the production of early maturing Nodakhybrid seed. These foundation crossing seed lots are released to applicant farmers or seedsmen who are interested and understand the requirements for the production of hybrid seed corn.

New Seed Disinfectants

Arasan, a superior and entirely new seed corn disinfectant, has been placed on the market and is highly recommended by agricultural experiment stations, Professor Benjamin Koehler, chief, crop pathology, in the department of agronomy has announced.

An average increase in yield of 8.5 bus. per acre was recorded from use of Arasan in the last two years. This record compares with average yield increases of about five bushels per acre credited to each of two organic mercury compounds which have been in standard use some time. The two are Barbak and Semesan Jr., and they were tested on good quality seed of hybrid U. S. 13 over the same period Arasan was being tested. Professor Koehler described development of Arasan as "another milestone toward better and more profitable seed disinfectants for corn."

Another new seed corn disinfectant, Spergon, also has given better results than Barbak and Semesan Jr., but it evidently is no better than Arasan and costs twice as much because twice as much is needed per bushel of seed.

He advised use of New Improved Ceresan in treating winter wheat and winter barley, explaining that stands and vigors of seedlings are increased and winter survival improved. It also prevents stinking smut in wheat and two kinds of smut in barley. Spring oats, especially the older varieties, should be treated with the same material.



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Small Grain Varieties for the Northwest

BY HENRY O. PUTNAM, Sec'y N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n Before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota

The first thing for elevator managers who sell seed to farmers and the farmers themselves to do, is to learn more about the varieties recommended, and be positive you are getting the seed recommended. This is the only way one can be sure of getting a good crop, all other things being considered.

CORN ACREAGE has been increased over 20% since we started planting hybrid corn. There is no special variety to recommend; there are several hybrid seed corn companies producing this seed for this territory, and the seed is first class. Follow the maturity schedule for your area. If they should have 90 maturity seed, do not let your farmers plant 95 or 100. If you will buy from a reliable seed house you will not go wrong.

SOYBEANS—There are several varieties suitable for this area, your seed house can supply you with seed adaptable to your section.

THE OAT CROP was very poor for a number of years due to disease, the older varieties not being resistant to rust. The recommended varieties for Minnesota are Vicland and Tama; for North Dakota Vicland, Tama, Boone and Marian for lighter soils and drier areas. For South Dakota, Vicland, Tama, Vikota and Boone for eastern part of the state. You cannot miss a bet if you encourage the planting of rust resisting oats. What if they do cost \$1.00 more per bushel. The greater yield will amply repay your farmers. Canadian oats are not adaptable to this section. They were produced in the eastern part of the Dominion where they do not have the rust problems, we have. Avoid Canadian oats for seed.

FLAX—This is the flax producing area of the country, 56% of the flax produced in the U. S. is produced in Minnesota and North Dakota. We will need every acre of flax that can be produced. Biwing and Redwing are the varieties for southern Minnesota. Koto, a new variety, is recommended for the entire state. A small amount of this seed will be available to a few growers in the Dakotas. Bada, an old variety is good for much of the area, it is slightly later than others but has fair rust resistance, and is not so susceptible to Pasmio as Viking and Walsh.

BARLEY—We have had many problems with barley, and a lot of tough luck with it. But we must not give up, as we can still raise good barley. The malting situation has changed considerably. Wisconsin 38 is still the best malting barley. The 1941-1942 crop was hard hit by disease, but drier weather could materially relieve the disease situation. Minnesota released to a few growers, a new variety called Mars, however, it is not a malting barley. North Dakota recently released Trigal, which is not a malting barley. "L" or Kindred, rough awned, rust resistant, may be used for malting. Plush, a Canadian smooth awn, is not entirely satisfactory for malting. Its yield is less at Fargo than in the upper Red River Valley.

WHEAT—Rival and Pilot are recommended. Regent is good only on heavy soil of the Red River Valley. Minnesota released Newthatcher for increase to a few growers this year.

Seed grain should be thoroughly cleaned, and it should not be returned to the boot after it is cleaned.

Treat the new oats not just to control smut but other fungi. Treat all seed. It does not effect the crop, but does increase the stand.

Follow the recommendations of the experiment stations and others working in the interest of better crops. When it comes to buying seed do not deal with fly-by-nights, nor follow their recommendations. When you find a seed that is not good for your area, get rid of it as quickly as possible.

Nebraska Wheat Show Winners

Commercial wheat farmers carried off the big end of the prizes in the Nebraska Wheat Show held at the Nebraska Agricultural College, according to the results announced by J. C. Swinbank, secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Arthur Weinhold of Gering, Nebr., won first place on his entry of Cheyenne wheat while Carl Von Barga, a commercial producer from



Center: E. F. Frolik, Sec'y Nebr. Crop Imp. Ass'n, Holding Winning Sample of Nebraska Wheat Show. Right: J. C. Swinbank, Sec'y Nebr. Grain Imp. Ass'n; and Left: C. Edgar Leafdale, Certified Seed Grower of Dix, Nebr.

Alliance received the second award. Samples from both of these growers will be entered in national competition later in the season.

Following is a complete list of the exhibitors, placings, the awards, and the two varieties of wheat exhibited:

1. Arthur Weinhold, Gering, Cheyenne, \$10 and Pillsbury trophy.
2. Carl Von Barga, Alliance, Nebred, \$5.
3. Lee Hagemeister, Potter, Nebred, \$4.
4. R. P. Maupin, Grafton, Cheyenne, \$3.
5. Clyde Cretsinger, Paxton, Cheyenne, \$2.
6. Otto Bergt, Potter, Cheyenne, \$1.
7. J. T. Graham, Lincoln, Cheyenne, \$1.
8. N. A. Dunlavy, Potter, Nebred, \$1.
9. E. A. Johnson, Lodgepole, Cheyenne, \$1.
10. Claus Arp, Potter, Cheyenne, \$1.

The show was co-sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n made up of millers, grain dealers, railroads and other commercial concerns interested in Nebraska agriculture and by the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n

which is composed of certified seed growers. The purpose of the show is to encourage further improvement in the market quality of Nebraska wheat. Farmers, elevator operators, county agents, 4-H pure seed club members and Future Farmers of America in all parts of the state indicated their interest in grain improvement activities by soliciting and submitting 125 top quality entries for the show.

Hundreds of farm and town visitors observed the display during the two-day Organized Agriculture program. Samples were judged on the basis of market quality by Dr. K. S. Quisenberry, U.S.D.A. Plant Breeder stationed at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and G. T. Webster, Associate Agronomist from the Nebraska Agricultural College. J. C. Swinbank, Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, served as superintendent of the show.

Be Sure of Barley Seed

The Kansas State College warns farmers and dealers to be sure of varieties of barley seed sold or planted. Spring and winter barley are distinctively different in nature, but the threshed grain is not readily recognized. Therefore, definite information should be obtained to make certain that barley seed to be used for spring planting came from a variety that was planted in the spring. If winter barley is sown in the spring, it will produce a good growth of leaves, but few heads.

Flynn and Beecher are the best varieties of spring barley for Kansas, but if enough of these varieties are not available, they recommend the common 6-row barley sometimes known as Stavropol, which has been grown for many years in western Kansas and will be a good substitute. Spartan barley is recommended only for the extreme northern part of Kansas.

Tests of Seed Treatment Fungicides

Field tests were carried out at several Canadian stations to determine the value of certain new and standard seed-treatment fungicides for controlling loose and covered smuts of oats, covered smut of barley, seedling blight (*Helminthosporium sativum*) of wheat and barley, and leaf blotch (*H. avenae*) of oats. Severely and spontaneously infected seed was used in all tests.

The organic mercurial disinfectants, Ceresan, Leytosan, and Ceresan dip, gave excellent control of the above destructive seed-borne diseases. Formalin dip controlled smut successfully, but was quite ineffective against barley seedling blight and oats leaf blotch. The new non-metallic synthetics, Spergon and Thiosan, gave little promise as cereal seed disinfectants in these tests, according to F. J. Greaney and H. A. H. Wallace, in *Phytopathology*.

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Feedstuffs

Vitamin A has been placed under allocation by the W.P.B.

General Mills has discontinued temporarily the trade mark "Farm-tested" on its Larro brand of feeds.

Washington, D. C.—Form No. 5 is the latest of the questionnaires sent by the War Food Administration to mixed feed manufacturers, covering oil meal used or delivered, straight or mixed, as the basis for allocations.

The order to set aside 20 per cent of soybean meal production has been suspended as to the Ralston Purina Co., and the Honey-mead Products Co., on a showing that the set aside prevented them from making their quotas of mixed feeds.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Feed mixers from Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota to the number of over 50 attended a meeting Feb. 3 at the Milwaukee Athletic Club to learn the developments in feeding of urea to dairy herds. Speakers were Walter B. Griem, of the feed inspection department of the University of Wisconsin and D. K. O'Leary of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The South Dakota Feed Ass'n, which was recently organized with R. B. Meldrum as pres., has elected Otto Frietag of Lennox vice pres., Paul Batcheller of Sioux Falls sec'y-treas., and the officers and the following as directors: John Johnson, Brookings; F. E. Porteous, Mitchell; A. T. Kaufman, Freeman; P. R. Quarnberg, Rapid City; Carl Laurdise, Viborg, and Walter Unke, Sioux Falls.

The W.F.A. has asked the Millers National Federation to submit a plan for distribution of millfeed, feed manufacturers having complained that they are required to buy flour to get feed. A special meeting of the feedstuffs committee of the Federation and officials of the feed and livestock branch of W.F.A. will be held Mar. 10 to consider a voluntary distribution program which would eliminate the necessity of rigid government direction of millfeed use.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will continue to buy back half of the soybean meal being crushed from agency-owned beans in southern cottonseed mills at least through March and April and probably for the rest of the year. The total crush from these beans in February is estimated at 100,000 tons. March production is expected to be slightly less, since some mills already have finished grinding beans made available from surplus producing areas through C.C.C.

Mutual Feed Dealers Meet at Buffalo

Registration and a directors' meeting took up the forenoon and a banquet the evening of Feb. 17 while the business session occupied the afternoon of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y., where Lewis Abbott presided.

At the luncheon the dealers were welcomed by G. W. DuRant, pres. of the Buffalo Flour Club, while the guest speaker was Ralph Hubbell, sports announcer of the Buffalo Broadcasting Co.

Ralph Y. Dewolfe, chairman of the state A.A.A., spoke on the "Protein Allocation Problem."

Elwood Chase, chairman of the lower lakes

grain committee, outlined the functions and accomplishments of his committee.

Myron Hazen spoke on "Wartime Fertilizers."

Substitutions in War Scarce Feeds

By T. S. SUTTON, Ohio State University.

Regardless of what substitutes are made attention must be given to the maintenance of the "guaranty." This holds for items other than those that are carbohydrate in nature as well as those that are carbohydrate. Since cereal grains, oil bearing seeds, and byproducts materials vary in chemical composition, difficulties in maintaining guaranties are encountered. The mastery of the problem depends upon the availability of reliable information on the chemical composition of the ingredients used and the application of simple mathematics.

If a mixed feed, even though it passes the test of chemical analysis, is not palatable or for some reason does not produce results in terms of growth, milk production, egg production, market finish, etc., it immediately meets with criticism. Therefore, the challenging problem is to make substitutions in mixed feed ingredients with a minimum of variation in feeding value. The present emergency is teaching us some interesting and worthwhile lessons in this connection. We are rather rapidly learning that many substitutions formerly considered impossible without disastrous results are merely traditions based on opinion rather than fact.

Midwestern Feed Mixers' Ass'n Will Meet

In order that a better understanding and with understanding a closer cooperation in food production, a meeting is being planned to be held at the Pere Marquette Hotel in Peoria March 24. This meeting will include independent feed mixers, feed dealers, feeders, representatives from the vegetable processing industry, animal protein industry and meat packing industry. Dr. Cliff Carpenter will address those present at a banquet in the evening and answer questions.

We feel that prejudices, strife and defeatism are often caused by misunderstanding. We of the feed industry have a task never so tremendous but not so great that with cooperation ultimate goals can be achieved. This cooperation starts with the farmer growing the seeds that produce oil and meal on through the various processes until again the farmer who feeds the proteins. Democracy is the working of all through common knowledge. Doubt and suspicion come from hearsay and excuses of one group trying to win prestige at the expense of another.

The Board of Directors of our Midwestern Feed Mixers' Ass'n will meet in the forenoon and at 1:30 promptly D. D. DeForest of Galesburg, Pres. of the Ass'n, will call the meeting to order. Each branch of the industry will be together and a representative of each will give short talks regarding that particular industry. This will be followed by free discussion with a view toward best possible solution of problems.

The Feed and Livestock Branch of the Food Production Administration is anxious that this be well attended in order to get a clear picture of the needs pertaining to food production. They feel the best place to get this information is from those involved.

Registration for the meeting and also the

banquet should be sent as early as possible to J. C. Van Antwerp in Galesburg, Ill., Box 85. This is very important. No money is to be sent but registration of \$1 and the price of the banquet will be paid at the registration desk on day of meeting.—D. D. DeForest, pres.

New Alfalfa Meal Ceiling

2d Rev. M.P.R. 456, effective Feb. 28, replaces the method employed by the old regulation of establishing one basic price, f. o. b. Boston, and adjusting that to reflect transportation differentials at other points. The prices on alfalfa hay products, as established herein, reflect parity to producers of alfalfa hay; permit such producers to receive a price higher than the highest price received by them between Jan. 1, 1942 and Sept. 15, 1942.

The new maximum prices on alfalfa hay products represent an average increase of \$4.90 per ton on sun-cured products and \$3.45 per ton on dehydrated products over March 1942 prices.

(a) Basic prices per ton for alfalfa hay products.

Table I

	A Sun cured	B Dehy- drated
Montana	\$36.50	\$45
Wyoming	36.50	45
North Dakota	36.50	45
South Dakota	36.50	45
Colorado	36.50	45
Nebraska	38.50	47
Western Kansas	38.50	47
Utah	39.50	47
Idaho	39.50	47
Minnesota	39.50	48
Iowa	39.50	48
Oklahoma	40.50	47
Texas	40.50	47
New Mexico	40.50	47
Eastern Kansas	41.00	48
Wisconsin	41.00	48
Illinois	41.00	48
Missouri	41.00	48
Arkansas	41.00	48
Louisiana	42.50	48
Mississippi	42.50	48
Kentucky	42.50	48
Tennessee	42.50	48
Alabama	44.00	48
Michigan	44.00	48
Indiana	44.00	48
Ohio	44.00	48
All other States (except those in Region VIII)	45.50	48

¹ Western Kansas refers to the following counties in Kansas: Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Barton, Russell, Osborne, Smith, and to all counties lying west of those named.

² Eastern Kansas refers to all counties in Kansas not included in Western Kansas.

(b) Differentials per ton for types, kinds and grades of alfalfa hay products—(1) Sun-cured alfalfa hay products. (These differentials are to be added to or deducted from the prices in Column A of Table I).

Table II

Alfalfa leaf meal:	
¹ No. 1 or choice alfalfa leaf meal.....	plus \$12
Standard alfalfa leaf meal.....	plus 8
² No. 1 Alfalfa meal:	
Fine Ground:	
20% or more protein.....	plus 12
17% up to 20% protein.....	plus 7
15% up to 17% protein.....	plus 3
Less than 15% protein.....	no differential
Medium	minus 2
0.25-inch screen	minus 1.50
0.125-inch screen.....	minus 1
¹ No. 1 Alfalfa stem meal.....	minus 5
¹ No. 1 Chopped alfalfa.....	minus 10
³ For No. 2 grade, the maximum prices computed hereunder shall be reduced \$2. For Sample grade, the maximum prices computed hereunder shall be reduced \$4.	

(2) Dehydrated alfalfa hay products. (These differentials are to be added to or deducted from the prices in Column B of Table I).

Table III

Alfalfa leaf meal.....	plus \$12
Alfalfa meal:	
20% or more protein.....	plus 10
17% up to 20% protein.....	plus 7
15% up to 17% protein.....	plus 4
Less than 15% protein.....	no differential
Alfalfa stem meal.....	minus 10

Jobbers markups on sales in carload lots are being increased 25 cents per ton, while on l. c. l. sales they are being reduced 25 cents per ton. This action is in line with that being taken in other regulations on animal and poultry feeds,

and the change is being made in order to insure the continuation of distributive practices in effect prior to price control.

The maximum per ton price of a sale or delivery of alfalfa hay products in bulk by the processor shall be determined by adjusting the appropriate basic price set forth in Table I by the differentials listed in this section which are applicable to the particular sale and delivery being priced, and adding seller's transportation expenses. The appropriate basic price is dependent upon the type of alfalfa hay product (sun cured or dehydrated) being priced, and either the location of the production plant, in the case of domestically produced products, or the location of the point of entry in the case of products produced outside the continental United States.

Pacific N-W Feed Men Crowd Much into One Day

By F. K. HASKELL

The 16th annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n was held Feb. 22 at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

The program committee had prepared the most constructive series of talks in the history of the Ass'n.

Provision was made for relaxation at the end of the busy day in the Holland Tavern, from 5 to 7 p.m., the annual dinner following at 7 p.m., after which there was dancing.

Opening the meeting and addressing 200 dealers, feed manufacturers, and distributors, Manager James McCormack, explained that although formerly thousands of tons of feed ingredients were imported in peace times from the Orient, America's island possessions, and South America, in addition to heavy tonnage of corn and other grain produced in other sections of the United States, "the war has cut off almost completely all foreign sources of supply—leaving domestic channels to meet the emergency. The job of filling a deficiency is requiring the coordinated efforts of all divisions of the feed industry."

Guest speaker for the day was Governor Arthur B. Langlie, who outlined for members work that had been done during the past year their endeavors to clear away difficulties involving the supply and distribution of feeds and other requirements for dairymen, poultrymen and farmers of the State.

He advised that for many months he had appreciated the multiplicity of wartime problems, and would continue his efforts to solve them in a measure for the dealers during the balance of the year.

Greetings from Oregon feed and seed dealers was brought to the meeting by Gordon Burlingham, pres. of Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

State Allocation and Distribution of Concentrates was the subject of an interesting address by W. A. Wolf, State Chairman U.S.D.A. War Board.

EARL C. COREY, Regional Director C.C.C., outlined at length the work of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the program which it expected to continue during the balance of 1944.

In many sections, box cars for loading wheat and other grains is still the big problem of many growers and elevator men, and this subject was clarified by F. T. Westmeyer, District Manager Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division.

Fertilizer and the Feed Business, was the subject of a lengthy address by Max Taylor, Manager Oregon-Washington Fertilizer Co.

Professor J. S. CARVER, chairman Division of Poultry Husbandry, Washington State College, had as his subject "Poultry Culling & Conservation of Feeds," which was followed by a short discussion.

"Seed and Ceilings," by J. Jones, vice president in charge of seeds department of Chas. H. Lilly Co., clarified a number of questions in the minds of dealers and distributors. He

predicted another good season for seed men in spite of restrictions.

ROBERT G. ELMSLEE, merchandise specialist, Seattle Office O.P.A., in his talk on "O.P.A. Regulations and Their Application," brought the dealers up-to-date on the requirements for close scrutiny of stocks and filling out of various reports.

An outstanding address on "The National Advisory Feed Council" was given by Troy V. Cox, vice pres. of Albers Mill Co.

COL. WALTER DELONG, Director of Selective Service for State of Washington, outlined "The Draft as it Applies to the Feed Industry," predicting that doubtless more of the youngsters would be taken into service and their places taken by female workers.

Work of Food Administration was described at some length by Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, Special Assistant to Walter C. Berger, Chief of Feed and Livestock Branch.

Following the various papers and addresses ample time was allowed for discussions on the various subjects including price ceilings on feed, wheat oats, fertilizer, etc.; selective service allocation of concentrates. Many questions were answered for both dealers, manufacturers and distributors.

The one-day meeting closed with the usual banquet, with Ralph Johnstone, president of the Tacoma Feed Co., as toastmaster.

Bacteria Increase Vitamin in Distillers Solubles

Dr. Novak of Seagram Distilleries at the meeting Feb. 7 of the midwest section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Chicago described the method used to increase the vitamin content of distillers solubles by bacterial action.

Distillers solubles is the product resulting from the filtering of the stillage, after alcohol removal, and the flake drying of the filtrate. It is high in protein content and vitamin B complex and is used as a supplement in other products to enhance the protein and B complex content of the mixture.

By selection of certain aerobic bacteria, inoculation of the liquid, control of time, temperature, and pH, the B complex content can be increased as much as 400% as the bacteria cells multiply.

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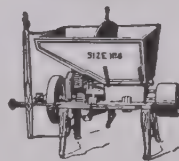
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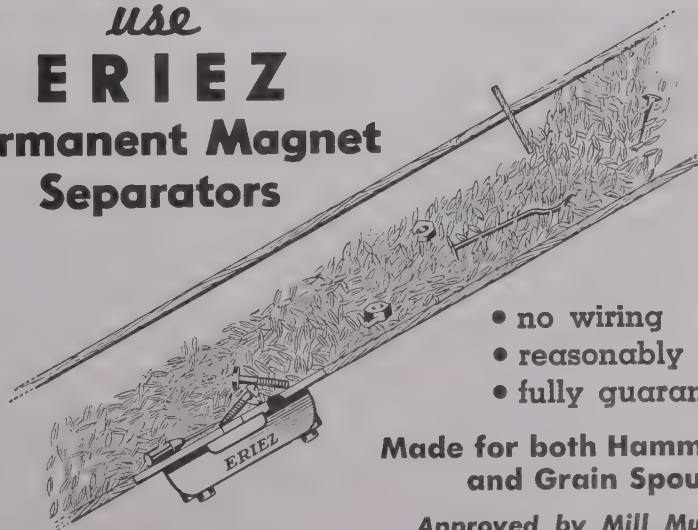


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α -Tocopherol is highly effective both in preventing autoxidation of carotene in vitro and in promoting a biological response to carotene in ethyl linolate.

Tocopherols are responsible for at least a part of the protective action of soybean oil. Tocopherol functions as an antioxidant in the gastrointestinal tract rather than as a vitamin regulating some phase of metabolism in the tissues.

Daily supplements of 5 gamma of carotene in ethyl linolate failed to produce growth in young rats deficient in vitamin A. When a distillate from soybean oil was given simultaneously, growth resulted. The protective factor in the distillate was apparently tocopherol.

Hydroquinone protected tocopherol from autoxidation in linolate solution in vitro, thus sparing the tocopherol for the protection of carotene in the tract. The problem of instability of carotene in oil solutions exposed to oxygen can be solved by the use of lipophilic antioxidants such as the tocopherols.—Quackenhush, Cox and Steenbock.

Minimum Animal Protein in Feed Mixtures

By E. W. BURROUGHS, Ohio State University

Perhaps the most frequently asked question on protein quality is, what is the least amount of animal protein which can be used in a feed mixture and get satisfactory results? Can plant proteins entirely take the place of animal products?

In poultry nutrition prior to the war the most often quoted figure was 20%. In swine feeding a few years ago most 40% supplements were based on the trinity mixture or a related modification. This consisted of approximately two-thirds animal protein and one-third plant protein in the concentrate. Since corn which contains protein was fed with the concentrate, the percentage of animal protein in the total ration was around 25% or a comparable value to the 20% figure used in poultry rations. Cattle men on the other hand have never insisted upon animal protein for older cattle, but calf meals in the past have had generous supplies.

Today with fish meals, dairy by-products, and packing house by-products supplies falling far behind demand, revisions downward by necessity must be made in the use of these feeds. We shall not forget the good qualities of these animal products, but all is not dark. A new light is burning which makes revisions downward much easier than we might anticipate. One of the most helpful situations from the standpoint of proteins is the increasing amounts of soybean meal which has resulted in part from the war. S.B.O.M. is a high quality plant protein and although it does not rank as high in value as the animal proteins as a whole, it does however come close to the poorer animal products.

The second helpful factor in substituting plant proteins for animal proteins is our knowledge of the vitamin-B complex factors. As mentioned above we have been feeding animal protein supplements in the past not only for their high protein value but also as a carrier of needed vitamins.

In view of these facts it is my opinion that successful feeds for both poultry and swine can be reduced by more than half the amount of animal protein we were feeding a few years ago. It is not beyond the limits of expectations that when more is known about vitamin and trace element nutrition, successful rations can be made consisting of all plant protein carriers. This extreme case will doubtless accompany the proper utilization of vitamin feeds such as yeast, distillers solubles, high grade legume hay and perhaps other such feeds and/or synthetics.

When plant proteins are fed in larger amounts and fortified by other essential nutrients it must be remembered that we still have a poorer



Mr. Clifford Townsend Joins Central Soya Co.

quality protein mixture than when more animal protein is used in mixtures. This might be overcome by increasing the amount of total protein in the feed mixture.

Fat in Rations for Swine

By W. L. ROBISON of Ohio Experiment Station

Rations containing 2.6, 5.6, and 8.7 per cent of fat were compared, both for self- and for limited-feeding in the first and for self-feeding in the third experiment. Rations containing 4.2 and 5.7 per cent of fat were compared both for self- and for limited-feeding in the second experiment. The pigs were confined indoors. The fat content was changed in the first two by the addition of corn oil and in the third by the addition of coconut oil.

Full-fed pigs that received rations relatively high in fat took less feed daily a head than those receiving rations lower in fat. Apparently the fat reduced either the palatability of the feed or the amount needed to satisfy the appetite.

Up to the highest level tried, each increase in the percentage of fat in the ration, without exception, increased the rapidity of the gains and the amount of gain per unit of feed consumed. With one exception, the increase in the energy value of the higher fat ration was insufficient to account for all of the saving in feed per unit of gain.

Usually the price of fats is such that it is not economical to include them in the ration, except as they are present in the feeds of which the ration is composed.

Since not much more of a softening fat than is present in corn can be fed without danger of producing soft pork, advantage cannot often be taken of the beneficial effect of a rather high level of fat in the ration without lowering the quality of the pork. Sometimes it may be possible to profit from using a feed that is comparatively high in a firm fat. For example, the fat in tankage is of animal origin and usually firm; hence, a tankage that is relatively high in fat is not likely to have a softening effect.

Ex-Governor Townsend Joins Central Soya


M. Clifford Townsend, former Governor of Indiana, has joined the Central Soya Co. as consultant on public relations, officials of the company have announced. Mr. Townsend was also elected a vice-president of Central Soya.

Since he completed his term as Indiana governor, in 1941, Mr. Townsend had until recently been in Washington, where he worked in an advisory capacity with the Department of Agriculture, holding several positions of responsibility having to do with the wartime production and distribution of food.

In his newly created position with Central Soya, Mr. Townsend will act as consultant on legislative problems and all matters pertaining to public relations in the soybean processing and feed manufacturing fields. He will maintain contacts with farm organizations and agricultural colleges throughout the Middle West.

Mr. Townsend served as State Commissioner of Agriculture, director of organization for the Indiana Farm Bureau, and as Indiana Lieutenant Governor prior to his election as Governor in 1937.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Getting Vitamin A for Poultry

By RAYMOND T. PARKHURST, Massachusetts State College

The supply of vitamin A carriers is so low that poultrymen need to pay particular attention to means of supplementing the usual sources. As has already been mentioned, good alfalfa and dried cereal grasses are scarce and vitamin A oils restricted in their use. At Massachusetts State College, the clippings from the lawns have been cured as hay, stacked and stored away in the attic of the feed house. Next winter these clippings will be soaked overnight and fed at a rate not exceeding 5 lbs per 100 birds daily. The entire vitamin A need can be met in this way if necessary.

If barley, wheat or oats replace yellow corn in the ration the lowering of the carotene content in the ration is not great, but added to the scarcity and probable poor quality of the alfalfa it makes it almost imperative that the maximum amount of vitamin A allowed by the WPB Order L-40 be used. In scratch and mash rations, this means about 6, 9 and 13 lbs of 2,000 U.S.P. units per gram oil per ton of starting, laying and breeding rations respectively, or half this amount for all mash rations.

Other ways of relieving the vitamin D situation include the use of Ladino clover and other pasture crops for hens as well as pullets, carrying birds on range for longer than the usual time and, when pasturing is not feasible, carrying cut green feed to the birds. Flocks of 5,000 or more layers can use the contents of a 10-foot silo, or poultry flocks can share grass or legume silage with the cattle, using 3 to 5 lbs per 100 birds per day (10 to 20 lbs per 100 turkeys). Surplus "greens" from the garden can also be used and, if available, high quality leafy legume hay can be placed in wire hoppers for self-feeding.

Substitutions in Poultry Rations

By E. W. BURROUGHS, Animal Disease Laboratory, Reynoldsburg, O.

The protein needs of poultry and livestock are in reality needs for individual amino acids. The proteins found in the body of animals, in eggs laid, and milk produced are made up of 21 different amino acids. Some of the chemical differences in these acids are slight and the body can transform them into others. There are, however, 10 amino acids which are sufficiently different that they must be furnished preformed in the feed.

Therefore the goodness of one protein feed mixture as compared with another is dependent upon the amount contained and the ratio of these 10 amino acids to one another. It would seem that the best way of ascertaining the quality of a feed protein would be thru its amino acid analysis. Considerable work has been done in this field which is helpful, however, the task is large and not nearly enough data are available for such predictions.

Making substitution among plant proteins in poultry rations involves relationships similar to those found in swine feeds only more so. The experimental work is not all consistent but there is enough information to form general conclusions.

Peanut meal is a questionable substitute for S.B.O.M. Perhaps several amino acids are deficient in the peanut with the sulfur amino acids being the first limiting factors. Linseed oil meal appears to occupy a position somewhat below S.B.O.M., peanut meal and cottonseed as a source of protein in poultry feeds.

The amino acid mixtures found in corn gluten feed or meal and corn oil meal are too nearly like those found in the cereal grains for their being substituted in large amounts for other

proteins in poultry feeds. More complex mixtures of plant proteins are to be recommended over the simpler proteins mixtures where little animal protein is included.

Feeding Turkeys for Market Finish

Over a 2 year period, when broad breasted turkeys were fed the same basic ration mixture for a 6 weeks finishing period, starting when turkeys were 20 weeks old, better average body weight of males was made when the whole grains in the grain mixture were fed separately. Still better average body weight in males after 6 weeks was made where an addition of moist mash was fed twice daily, as compared to those turkeys to which dry mash and mixed whole grains was fed. Females on separate grains did not weigh more, but those fed moist mash weighed a little more than those fed mixed dry mash and mixed grain.

When turkeys were fed for 8 weeks, the males fed whole grains separately and those fed moist mash averaged the same weight at the close of the finishing period, and both lots weighed a little more than the males fed regular grower mash and grain mixture. This also was true of the female turkeys in the trials during this period.

Average actual body weight gains per bird for both males and females and for both 6 and 8 week finishing periods were greatest in turkeys fed moist mash, and least in birds fed regular mixed mash and grain.

Broad breasted turkeys marketed at 28 weeks of age after an 8-week finishing period were in satisfactory market condition. Feeding of regular grower mash and mixed grain, however, cost the most per pound of gain in body weight. Use of a moist mash twice daily made considerable extra work not warranted by any superiority over the other methods. Feeding of the grower mash with the whole grains fed separately produced the heavier males and females after 8 weeks of finishing and at the lowest feed cost per pound of gain. There seems to be no reason for mixing a moist mash or for mixing whole grains when feeding turkeys for market finish.—Bull. 328, N. D. Exp. Sta.

Raleigh, N. C.—Hatcheries in North Carolina are pioneering in the sale of capons at the age of five weeks.

Turkey growers plan to raise 33,767,000 turkeys this year, according to February 1 returns from producers throughout the United States. This would be about one per cent less than the record 1940 crop, but 2 per cent larger than the 1943 crop.—U. S. D. A.

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All Animals Require Calcium and Phosphorus

By R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta.

Calcium and phosphorus are the mineral elements required in the largest amounts by all animals. Supplying adequate amounts of these minerals is more of a problem in swine and poultry (non-ruminant) rations than in the case of cattle and sheep (ruminants) because of the kind of feeds consumed by these respective animals. In fact, in ruminants it is more or less the exceptional cases rather than the general run which require calcium and/or phosphorus supplementation, because the calcium and phosphorus needs are usually met if good quality roughages of legume origin and a grain ration containing a high phosphorus supplement, such as wheat bran or oil seed meals, are fed according to good feeding standards.

Only when the roughage is fed in very limited amounts or is non-leguminous is added calcium indicated.

Phosphorus might become a limiting factor in case of dairy animals when little or no grain is fed. In such instances a suitable phosphorus supplement, such as steamed bone meal, dicalcium phosphate, or defluorinated phosphate should be used if available.

Swine and poultry feeds, on the other hand, usually require some added calcium and/or phosphorus to make them adequate. The preparation of feeds adequate in these minerals was not a serious problem prior to the war because of the liberal use of animal protein supplements, which are good sources of calcium and phosphorus, and the general availability of suitable and harmless mineral supplements.

The current necessity of using less animal and more plant protein supplements in such feeds calls for more direct mineral additions to compensate for the calcium and phosphorus lost by shifting from animal to plant by-product feeds. Under pre-war conditions, the necessary supplementation could have been made by using steamed bone meal and high calcium ground limestones. However, the increased demand for phosphorus supplements plus the reduction in the importation of bone meal has resulted in a serious shortage of feeding bone meal and interest in possible substitutes.

THE FLUORINE PROBLEM: Natural occurring phosphates (rock phosphates) can be used as sources of calcium and phosphorus for animals but the difficulty is that these products normally contain appreciable amounts of fluorine which proves toxic if fed in excess. To overcome the fluorine hazard, several companies have and are in the process of developing products in which part or all of the fluorine has been removed. The difficulty is that the production of defluorinated phosphates has not kept pace with demands. Therefore, many feed dealers and feeders are faced with the problem of either using some phosphate which contains from 1 to 3.5 per cent of fluorine or to prepare feeds without added phosphorus which might be deficient in this mineral element. What is the right course to follow in this emergency?

Based upon the fluorine tolerance of different species, the length of time the feed will be fed, and the real necessity of supplemental phosphorus, I would not advocate the use of a

phosphate supplement containing appreciable fluorine in cattle and sheep feeds, and the use of minimum amounts of such phosphorus supplements in swine and poultry feeds. Usually from 1 to 2 per cent will prove adequate for such purposes. A product containing 1 to 2 per cent fluorine would naturally involve less hazards than one containing 3 to 4 per cent.

Misbranding of Feeds

A \$400 fine was imposed by the West Virginia District Court on a Huntington miller on a plea of guilty to having shipped into Virginia "Grade A Dairy Feed Guaranteed Analysis Protein 24%, Fat 4%," that was found to contain not over 20.63% protein and 1.80% fat; and another shipment of "Merit" guaranteed to contain 3.5% fat, when not more than 1.42% was found.

The Mutual Products Co., shipped from Minneapolis, Minn., to Bloomer, Wis., 29 25-pound pails of Mutual Dairyade Compound that was seized by the government and ordered destroyed by the District Court. Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it contained wheat bran, wheat starch, oat starch, corn starch, sucrose, salt crystals, dry skim milk, potassium iodide, yeast, iron, salt, and miscellaneous plant material. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that when used as directed the article was nutritionally a substitute for skim milk in the feeding of calves, pigs, and poultry, and that when so substituted such animals and poultry would avoid disease and be assured of rapid growth, whereas it was not as nutritious as skim milk and would not be effective for such purposes.

Nutritive Requirements of Young Pigs

A ration composed of yellow corn, low protein tankage, alfalfa, and salt, which is adequate for pigs weighing approximately 75 pounds, was found to be inadequate for weanling pigs weighing about 30 pounds.

Weanling pigs fed this ration showed various gross symptoms of the deficiency including growth failure, lack of appetite, lesions of the skin, rough hair coats, and in some instances vomiting, scours, and stiffness.

The specific factor or factors lacking in this ration are not known. As far as growth was concerned, the deficiency was overcome almost completely by supplementing the ration with vacuum dried liver.

The results obtained by feeding liver also suggest a similarity to findings of Dunlop, who suggested that liver contains large amounts of physin, an appetite-stimulating, growth promoting factor which is effective for pigs as well as for laboratory animals.

There have been a number of reports of the beneficial effects of feeding liver to pigs. Winthrope, Miller and Lisco, and Ellis and Madsen, reported that liver is very effective in affording protection to pigs against a disorder characterized by degeneration in the nervous system and manifested by inco-ordination in the use of the legs.

Johnson and Palmer also noted the beneficial effects of feeding liver, although they differentiated between a "so-called" growth factor and an appetite factor and attributed the increased growth obtained with rats fed various kinds of liver to appetite stimulation.

It is apparent that liver may contain some factor or factors as yet unidentified. Shaffer, McKibbin, and Elvehjem have reported that there is present in liver extract a factor required by dogs which, with the possible exception of biotin, is not one of the currently recognized members of the vitamin B complex. In the absence of this factor, growth is usually arrested and anorexia and loss of weight occur.—Bull. 449, Penn. Agr. Exp. Sta.

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Feed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during February, compared with February 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	4,689	5,736	.....	.....
Chicago	39,807.5	24,042	59,193	54,819.5
Kansas City	1,980	8,610	35,280	32,490
Milwaukee	30	20	16,890	11,860
Minneapolis*	2,580	1,410	5,370	4,800
Minneapolis	.....	.....	84,570	56,370
Peoria	14,840	13,260	17,580	19,360
Wichita	.....	.....	8,303	8,290

*Screenings.

Bureaucratic Ignorance

Specifications for the purchase of poultry feed by the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration ignore the recommendations by the Feed Industry Council as approved by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for the conservation of protein.

The bids call for a total of 3.6 per cent animal protein, in starter mash, when the conservation program limits this scarce ingredient to 2 per cent.

For laying mash the specifications require 7 per cent of meat scraps and 2 per cent of liver meal, or a total animal protein content of 4.8 per cent, when the conservation program limits this to 2.25 per cent.

The cod liver oil requirement also is in excess of the War Production Board's limitation of 2,000 units of vitamin A from fish liver oils per pound of feed. Anyone who filled the order would therefore be subject to fine and imprisonment.

Can the War Food Administration veto the order carefully prepared after mature consideration by the W.P.B.? If so, can Congress pass the order over the veto? Probably the War Food Administration will revise its requirements to conform to the conservation program.

Flax Seed Crushers Forbidden to Hoard

Minneapolis, Minn., March 4.—That certain crushers of flaxseed in the United States are anticipating difficulty in securing sufficient seed to complete their season's run is borne out by the fact that the Government under date of Feb. 28 issued F.D.O. 94 which prevents crushers from hoarding more seed from the 1943 crop than they can process during the crop year, and, secondly, limits the processing of domestic flaxseed to mills from Buffalo, N. Y., west. As the order is important, we quote the pertinent paragraph:

"No crusher or seed dealer shall, except as otherwise authorized by the Director, purchase or accept delivery of flaxseed of the 1943 crop in a total quantity which, together with his total existing supplies of flaxseed in the following areas, would be in excess of his requirements for (1) crushing at plants located in such areas during the period ending on the date set opposite such areas and (2) seed deliveries from storage points located in such areas during such period.

Area	Date Period Ends
California	June 1, 1944
Iowa, Kans., Minn., Okla., Texas.	Aug. 15, 1944
Illinois and Wisconsin.....	Aug. 22, 1944
Erie County, New York, Ohio and Oregon	Sept. 1, 1944

"No flaxseed of the 1943 crop purchased or received by a crusher or seed dealer after the effective date of this order shall be used by him except for meeting such requirements or for sale to persons eligible under this order to purchase or accept delivery of such flaxseed. Except as otherwise authorized by the Director, no flaxseed shall be transferred from any of the above specified areas to any place not included in one of such areas."

At a meeting of the A.A.A. in Fargo it was

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	678			
Chicago	5,995	2,624	2,317	559
Ft. Worth				
Kansas City	7,560	6,354	7,560	5,868
Portland				
Seattle				
St. Louis	684	144	1,356	300

reported that a spot check made throughout North Dakota indicated a flaxseed acreage of 36% of the 1943 acreage. This would mean a total acreage for the state of 734,000 compared with 2,039,000 last year. We are informed by the Commodity Credit Corporation that no additional inducements to flax growers are in prospect.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

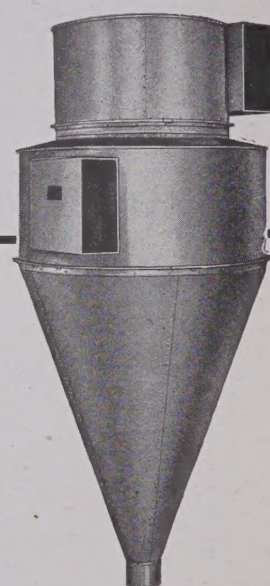
The W.F.A. has purchased recently 3,000,000 lbs. of corn, 670,000 lbs. of scratch feed, and 180,000 lbs. of starter and growing mash among a long list of other commodities for its mass overseas buying program. C.C.C. made available 64,000 bus. of corn for lend-lease shipment.

The Corn Grind during January broke all monthly records with 11,364,015 bus., reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation. Previous high record was in March, 1942, when 11,071,961 bus. was ground.

Growth Factor in Dairy Products

Dairy products contain, in addition to riboflavin, growth factors which are necessary for poultry mash. A certain similarity was noted between the response due to dairy products and that due to a crude preparation of the W factor. Also further purification of this factor resulted in loss of activity, the pure W factor showed activity under certain conditions apparently because of the presence of creatine.

Also, there was a similarity between the effect of dairy products and that of a new factor present in yeast, and it appears probable that dairy products contain an as yet unidentified member of the filtrate fraction. A comparison of the growth-promoting action of dairy products with that of the known crystalline, vitamins of the B complex showed them to be approximately equal, altho it is probable that milk serum is deficient in at least one of these vitamins, namely, Choline.—Poultry Science.



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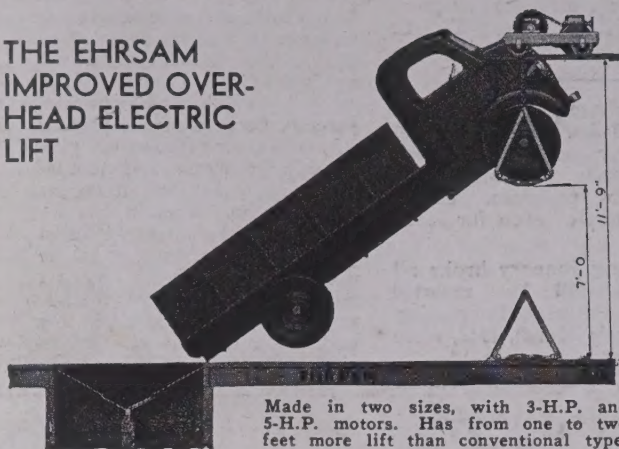
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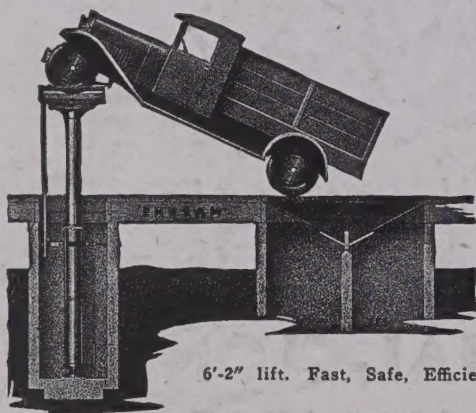
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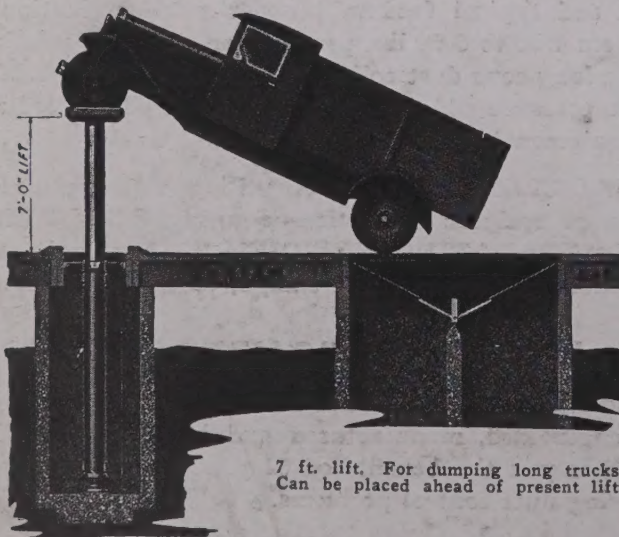
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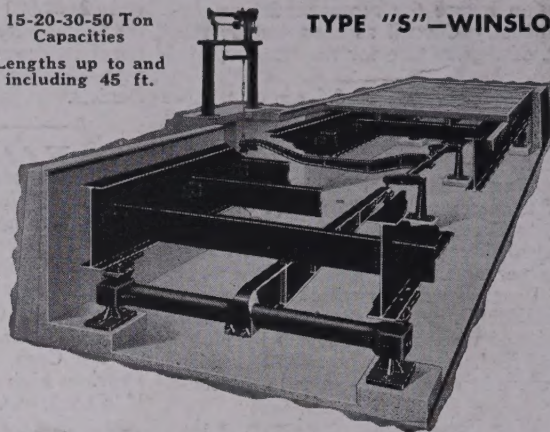
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